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ORIGINAL POETRY.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The following lines were written on hearing that the young lady to whom they are addressed was about visiting a foreign country. Should you deem them worthy of a place in your paper, you will, by giving them an insertion, oblige and gratify their author.

TO MISS ——

Ah, is it true that thou wilt leave thy native shore,
And distant climes amid a stormy sea explore?
Ah, is it true thy tender frame hast made to brave
The dangerous deep, the foaming billowy wave.
Since it is so, may Heaven to you prove kind,
Abate the storm, and stay the threat'ning wind;
May it waft you quickly to your destined shore,
And grant your safe return to home once more.

DAMON.

THE GENIUS OF POESY.

When first the Almighty mandate spoke,
From Chaos mighty mass;
When light for nature first awoke,
And o'er Creation's cradle broke,
Then poetry began.

Yon brilliant halls sublime that hang,
In bright unbounded space,
Or golden harps the anthem rang,
And sweet seraphic songs they sang,
Of God's unceasing grace.

But when on glorious Calvary,
The Saviour did expire,
And shed, that mankind might be free,
The ransom'd blood, the angels swept to liberty,
The everlasting lyre.

Then Poesy, which long ere this
Had lost a form above,
Descended with a song of bliss,
The heir of hope and happiness,
And minister of love.

The church received her in her arms,
And fair Religion smiled,
And blessed the maid of many charms,
Whose song so oft devotion warms,
Jehovah's chosen child.

The world received her, and full long
Hath heard her numbers roll,
The sweetest of the tuneful throng,
The soul of sympathy and song,
The language of the soul.

Pythagoras delighted, hung
Upon her lovely lay;
And while her Lydian lyre she strung,
E'en Plato blush'd her tuneful tongue,
And gave the blooming boy

From Greece to the Isles she past'd,
And to Italia's shore,
Where Rome received the royal last,
And Genius smiles upon her east,
And begg'd her ne'er to roar.

The Circus and the Theatre,
She deign'd to visit long,
And touch'd the heart of fire so dear,
And drew full oft the tender tear,
With her symphonious song.

Down the dark tide of time she came,
Thro' empires of renown,
And gather'd flow'rs of fairest fame,
And gain'd the thunders of acclaim,
A bright and brilliant crown.

A pilgrim back in beauty bright,
Stroll on Columbia's strand,
And hail each freeborn son of light,
Rejoiced to for unfeign'd delight,
Throughout the lovely land.

And when she struck to LIBERTY,
The loud resounding lyre,
The WORLD astonish'd heard the glee,
And hail'd Columbia bright and free,
And blest the Muse's fire.

MILFORD BARD.

THE GREEK CHIEFTAIN'S DEATH.

OH! if there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws,
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause!

T. M.

Now wearied and weary, around their commander,
The vanquish'd Rumeliots gather apace;
And the moon beams, which through the dark foliage wander,
Show the rage of the battle still gleams on each face:

But its clamor is hushed; nought is heard, save the Roaring
Of the distant war trump, or Karaiskaki's groan;
Or perchance tinkling blood from some warrior's wound flowing,
Who mourns his chief's sufferings but stifles his own.

Now hush e'en patriots! The foe is speaking,
While the blood heaving, spirits at each agonized throe;

"My friends I must go, but my spirit still recking,
With martyr'd blood, yet shall charge 'gainst the foe!

As freedom's supporters, my all you inherit;
To my son,—ah fool! that my boy lives a slave!
Heave but my sword, 'gainst my murderers to bear it,
Till, as liberty's offering, it hallows my grave.

Let him look on its blade with our tyrant's blood smoking,
And swear by his sire it never shall dry,
And you, fellow soldiers, in battle—invoking
My shade you pursue—Karaiskaki your cry!"

His spirit vanished—the struggle is over!
Each bosom responds his last tremulous sigh,
And swears, to revenge him they'll combat forever,
'And hunt not their tyrants, or—curse them and die'

Now a purple sky'd hand is thrown towards heaven,
And a calm solemn voice breaks the stillness of night;
"By the arm which you witnessing planes hath driven,
The god of the tempest, the God of the fight:

By the graves of our fathers, with blood saturated;
By our Sire's love, by the alarms they produce
Ye heard kindred murdered, our land desolated,
And both by brave Karaiskaki's rad mane;

We swear, that the torrent of tyranny pouring,
On Greece's loved bosom, shall triumph no more;
That our swords shall not rest, till the sea round us waving,
Shall again kiss our birth place, adiscutiall'd shore.
May that false heart which shrinks to distil detestation,
In bloody revenge on our thrice brutal foe,
Be clothed in the curses and hate of his nation,
And die reft of the child who might soften his woe!"

They knelt on the earth, and raised their eyes streaming,
Till they shone in the moon beam, as pleasi and fair,
And with cheeks warmly flushed, and lurid eyes gleaming,
Each patriot re-echoed the awful, "We swear."

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1828. ARION.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"THE CLASSIC PAGE OF HISTORY."

Although History is mostly the catalogue of crime and human misery, yet the advantages to be derived from its pursuit and attainment, are numerous and interesting. To trace the rising government, from its first commencement, till its arrival at the pinnacle of earthly greatness—to observe the causes which led it to superiority and pre-eminence above the surrounding nations—to watch its decline from this meridian height, and finally to see it sink into wretchedness and despotism, are certainly objects well worthy the attention of the man of literature, and the female of learning.

History opens to us a review of times past; of actions long since performed; of deeds, enterprising and dangerous; of pursuits, honorable and holy; of heroes, who fought for their country; of spirits, that bled in her sacred cause. It tells us of wars and battles; of the destruction of thousands; of the rejoicing of a few; the wickedness of the human heart is delineated; the vices of tyrants are portrayed; and the virtues of princes are extolled. It emulates the warrior to return to scenes of danger; it arouses his soul to deeds of valour and glory. It makes the coward blush with shame; the traitor mourns his disgrace and ignominy. It awakens in the peaceful mind, reflections painful and distressing; meditations that make his very heart bleed for the suffering of humanity. To the serious, it brings home the knowledge of the frailty of man, and the weakness of his designs; since after all he has done, where is now the hero and the lawyer, the statesman and the politician.

What is a more interesting study than biography? Yet history combines biography; and whilst it preserves variety, and saves the mind from monotony and weariness, also instructs us in the character of man, his disposition and nature.—We follow the rising genius of youth, as he advances on to fame and glory; we see him in the hour of danger, and observe his fearlessness and intrepidity; we trace him through the active scenes of life, and behold his greatness and elevation; we notice his magnanimity and heroism; and see him crowned with honour and renown.

We read of the philosopher and the enthusiast; the heroine and the man of letters. History records them all; and while we cannot but acknowledge it useful and entertaining, we must also agree in believing, that it accustoms the mind to view with disgust, scenes of vice and infamy; of bloodshed and misery; scenes dark enough to make the heart shudder for the disgrace of the noblest work of creation. But to make us detest vice, it is necessary to paint her in the most odious forms. Then the tender mind recoils from its contamination, and the susceptible retains impressions of its blackness and guilt.

This, perhaps, is one of the most advantageous lights in which we can place an acquaintance, with the actions of olden times. For it shows us in strong and emphatic instances, that "the wicked shall not go unpunished, nor the unrighteous man perish forever in his ways"—We see that the final close of the unjust, is horror and darkness of mind; that the end of the sinful is marked with dismay and distress; and thus seeing, we are cautioned against falling into the same vices that insensibly led them astray from the paths of peace and virtue.

Yet amid this detail of vice, we frequently meet with characters, truly exalting to the dignity of man; these delight us by their love of justice. These call forth panegyrics, as worthy as they are disinterested, and these present human nature in one of her most noble and dignified representations. W. G. A.

JAMES V. OF SCOTLAND.

James V. had a custom of going about the country disguised as a private person, in order that he might hear complaints which might not otherwise reach his ears, and, perhaps that he might enjoy amusements which he could not have partaken of in his avowed royal character. This is also said to have been a custom of James IV. his father, and several adventures are related of what befel them on such occasions. One or two of these narratives may help to enliven our story.

When James V. travelled in disguise, he used a name which was known only to some of his principal nobility and attendants. He was called the Goodman (the tenant, that is) of Ballengiech. Ballengiech is a steep pass which leads down behind the Castle of Stirling. Once upon a time, when he was feasting in Stirling, the King sent for some venison from the neighbouring hills. The deer were killed and put on horses' backs, to be transported to Stirling. Unluckily they had to pass the castle gates of Arnpryor, belonging to a chief of the Buchanans, who had a considerable number of guests with him. It was late, and the company were rather short of victuals, though they had more than enough of liquor. The chief, seeing so much fat venison passing his very door, seized on it; and to the expostulations of the keepers, who told him it belonged to King James, he answered insolently, that if James was king in Scotland, he, Buchanan, was King in Kippen, being the name of the district in which the castle of Arnpryor lay. On hearing what had happened, the King got on horseback, and rode instantly from Stirling to Buchanan's house, where he found a strong fierce-looking Highlander, with an axe on his shoulder, standing sentinel at the door. This grim warder refused the King admittance, saying, that the Laird of Arnpryor was at dinner, and would not be disturbed. "Yet go up to the company, my good friend," said the King, "and tell him that the Goodman of Ballengiech is come to feast with the King of Kippen. The porter went grumbling into the house, and told his master, that there was a fellow with a red beard, who called himself the Goodman of Ballengiech, at the gate, who said he was come to dine with the King of Kippen. As soon as Buchanan heard these words, he knew that the King was there in person, and hastened down to kneel at James's feet, and ask forgiveness for his insolent behaviour. But the King, who only meant to give him a fright, forgave him freely, and, going into the castle, feasted on his own venison which Buchanan had intercepted. Buchanan of Arnpryor was ever afterwards called the King of Kippen.

Upon another occasion, King James being alone and in disguise, fell into a quarrel with some gypsies, or other vagrants, and was assaulted by four or five of them. This chanced to be very near the bridge of Cramond; so the King got on the bridge, which, as it was high and narrow, enabled him to defend himself with his sword against the number of persons by whom he was attacked. There was a poor man threshing corn in a barn near by, who came out on hearing the noise of the scuffle, and seeing one man defending himself against numbers, gallantly took his part with his flail to such good purpose, that the gypsies were obliged to fly. The husbandman then took the King into the barn, brought him a towel and water to wash the blood from his face and hands, and finally walked with him a little way towards Edinburgh, in case he should be again attacked. On the way, the King asked his companion what and who he was. The labourer answered, that his name was John Howieson, and that he was a boudsman on the farm of Brachead, near Cramond, which belonged to the King of Scotland. James then asked the poor man, if there was any wish in the world which he would particularly desire should be gratified; and honest John confessed, he should think himself the happiest man in Scotland, were he but proprietor of the farm on which he wrought as a labourer. He then asked the King, in turn, who *he* was; and James replied, as usual, that he was the Goodman of Ballengiech, a poor man who had a small appointment about the palace; but he added, that if John Howieson would come to see him on next Sunday, he would endeavour to repay his manful assistance, and, at least, give him the pleasure of seeing the royal apartments.

John put on his best clothes, as you may suppose, and appearing at a postern gate of the palace, inquired for the Goodman of Ballengiech. The King had given orders that he should be admitted; and John found his friend the Goodman, in the same disguise which he had formerly worn. The King, still preserving the character of an inferior officer of the household, conducted John Howieson from one apartment of the palace to another, and was amused with his remarks. At length he asked him if he should like to see the King; to which John replied, nothing would delight him so much, if he could do so without giving offence. The Goodman of Ballengiech, of course, undertook that the King would not be angry. "But," said John, "how am I to know his grace from the nobles who will be all about him?"—"Easily," replied his companion; "all the others will be bare-headed—the King alone will wear his hat or bonnet."

So speaking, King James introduced the countryman into a great hall, which was filled by the nobility and officers of the crown. John was a little frightened, and drew close to his attendant, but was still unable to distinguish the King. "I told you that you should know him by his wearing his hat," said his conductor. "Then," said John, after he had again looked around the room, "it must be either you or me, for all but us two are bare-headed."

The King laughed at John's fancy; and, that the good yeoman might have occasion for mirth also, he made him a present of the farm of Brachead, which he had wished so much to possess, on condition that John Howieson, or his successors, should be ready to present an ewer and basin for the King to wash his hands, when his Majesty should come to Holyrood palace, or should pass the Bridge of Cramond. Accordingly, in the year 1822, when George IV. came to Scotland, the descendant of John Howieson of Brachead, who still possesses the estate which was given to his ancestor, appeared at a solemn festival, and offered his Majesty water from a silver ewer, that he might perform the service by which he held his lands.

THE HYACINTH.

A parable, from the German of Krummacher.

Emilia was complaining of the length of winters, for she loved flowers, and had a small garden in which she cultivated the sweetest of them with her own hands. She was longing therefore for the approach of spring. One day her father said to her—'see; Emilia, I have brought you a Hyacinth root—but you must raise it with the greatest care.' 'How should I, my father?'—replied the maiden; is not the ground as hard as rock, and moreover covered with snow! for she had never seen that flowers might be raised in vases, but her father brought her one, filled it with earth, and showed her how to plant the root. She looked at her father with a smile, as if doubting his sincerity; for she thought that flowers would only thrive under a mild sky; youthful simplicity and modesty is not aware of its own power,—After some days the earth began to raise, and the points of green leaves peeped through. Emilia was delighted, and made known to the whole house her joy at the birth of the young plant. 'How little is needed,' said the mother,' to cheer the heart while yet in a state of nature and simplicity.' Emilia sprinkled the young plant, and her eyes beamed upon it with delight. 'Right so my child,' said the father; 'for the dew of heaven should be succeeded by sunshine. The benevolent beam of your eye enhances the value of your deed; your plant, no doubt will thrive.' The deep green leaves gradually emerged from the lap of earth, and Emilia's delight increased. In the fullness of her heart she said,—'I should consider myself sufficiently rewarded, even if my plant never was to bear a flower.' 'Contented soul,' said the father, it is just that you should receive more than you venture to hope, for such is the reward of moderate desires. 'Look,' said he, among those leaves and you may already discover the young bud.' She sprinkled the plant; with her delicate hands, and with anxious care consulted others, lest she should sprinkle it too much or not enough, and when a ray of the sun peeped through the winter's clouds she softly carried the plant to the window, and her breath, like the morning zephyr which gambols around the new born roses, blew off the dust from its leaves. Emilia's thoughts were incessantly filled with this dear image. Sometimes she would dream that she saw her Hyacinth in full bloom! but when on waking she found herself deceived, she said, with an unconcerned smile, 'the time will come at last.' At times she asked her father in what colour her flower would be dressed, and after naming the most beautiful shades, would say, with a cheerful smile, 'no matter then what colour, provided I see it bloom at all' 'Sweet phantasy,' said the father, 'how lovely dost thou play around innocent love and youthful hopes!' The blossoms appeared at last;—twelve bells, enamned in all the beauty of early youth, between five broad and dark green leaves, had opened at the dawn of morning—their color, like the delicate hue of Emilia's cheek, or the reflection of the rising sun, and a balsamic breath surrounded the flower.

Emilia's heart could scarcely contain its happiness. Her pleasure was noiseless and without words, and for a long time her looks were not removed from the object of her love. Just then her father entered, alternately looking at his child and at the flower.

While tears stole down his cheeks, he said—my dear, Emilia, what this Hyacinth is to you, such are you to us. The maiden clasped her arms around her father's neck, and after a long embrace, whispered in a soft voice—" Oh, my father! might I too bloom as lovely as this flower."

THE HAPPINESS OF LIFE,

REGULATED BY THE PRECEPTS OF VIRTUE;

(*An Oriental Tale.*)

In a lovely valley watered by a perennial stream from the ancient Euphrates, Barcas, descended from the patriarchs of old, had pitched his tent. A towering oak, venerable with age, the shadow of whose spreading branches offered a cooling retreat from the noon-tide rays, stood before them; and a lofty grove of citrons and pomegranates, delighted the eye of the traveller, and gave its spicy odours to the fluttering breeze. His doors were always open to the stranger and the fatherless; the indigent found in him a generous benefactor. He delighted to remove the chilling hand of poverty from the unfortunate, and to pour the balm of comfort into the breasts of the friendless. Filled with generous principles of virtue and beneficence, he was not contented with enjoying happiness himself, but desirous of extending it to all the human race.

He always pitched his tents within the sight of some principal road, that the weary traveller might find refreshment, and rest securely after the toils of the day.

Among the rest that returned to the splendid city of Barcas, was Selim, Prince of Aden, who had been driven from his country by the Sophi of Persia. His countenance was clouded with cares and disappointments, and his attention wholly employed in meditating on his misfortunes.

Barcas received the unfortunate stranger with that cordial affection, which had endeared him to all the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries. He treated him in the most hospitable manner, and endeavoured, by a cheerful and engaging conversation, to banish that melancholy which preyed upon his mind; but finding all his endeavours fruitless, he thus addressed the Prince of Aden.

"Some misfortune, heavier than those common to the sons of men, has doubtless fallen upon thee, and thy spirits are unable to support the ponderous weight. But tell me, thou that hast drank deep of the cup of affliction, is it possible to remove the cause of thy grief, or to mitigate thy sorrow? Is the dart of affliction pierced so far into thy breast that it cannot be drawn, and is the wound too deep to admit of a cure? Remember that the path of life lies along the margin of the river of adversity, and every human being is obliged to drink often of its bitter stream. But let not the misfortunes common to all the children of men discourage us, nor deprive us of those innocent pleasures which the bountiful Father of the universe hath scattered around us with a liberal hand."

"Thy reasonings, Barcas," replied the stranger, "are doubtless just: but misfortunes like mine are too many to be removed, and too heavy to be supported. Thou can'st not be a stranger to the melancholy fate of Selim, Prince of Aden. He lately flourished like the tall cedar on the mountains, and was eminently distinguished among the princes of the earth. The oppressed of different nations implored his protection, and at his command the proud tyrants of the neighbouring countries laid the rod of oppression aside. But the haughty Persian prevailed against him, and laid all his honours in the dust. His populous cities are destroyed, and deluged with the blood of their inhabitants; his fruitful fields are turned into a desert, and his wives and children captives in the house of an imperious master.—O Barcas! can misfortunes like these be supported with patience, or lessened by the generous aid of friendship? I well know, that if thy wisdom can point out a remedy for my grief, thy sincere desire of being serviceable to all the sons and daughters of affliction, will not suffer thee to conceal it; but this, I fear, is a task beyond thy power."

"Selim," replied the shepherd of Chaldea, thy misfortunes are certainly grievous, and heavy to be borne; but let not thy hours be spent in fruitless complainings, nor dare to pry into the arcana of heaven. Call not the afflictive turns of life evil, till thou art able to comprehend the intention for which they were sent, and the good which, for ought thou knowest, may arise on them. View thyself with care and sincerity, and take a true list of all thy vices; remember the all-wise Being is best acquainted with thy frame; consider thou art but a child of dust, and blame not the governor of the universe, because thou canst not search the profundity of his measures, nor find out the depth of his judgments. But now confined within very narrow bounds, thou shalt soon put off the veil of mortality, and thou shalt then be capable of surveying things which are now invisible."

Those reflections revived the heart of Selim, and his countenance became tranquil and serene. He thanked the generous Barcas for his friendly advice, and departed from his hospitable tents in peace.

A REVOLUTIONARY SCENE.

In the autumn scenery of New England, there is no feature more beautiful, and at the same time, perhaps from its very common occurrence, so little noticed as the varied hues and shades of colour presented to the eye of the beholder, in the trees of the forest. The vermilion and the pink, mingling and contrasting with the evergreen, the orange, the violet and the purple, forming combination of the most beautiful and novel kind. It seems as if nature, in very frolic, was making amends for her past monotony, showing her unrivalled power, and even in death appearing triumphant.

It was at this season when, if ever, the mind must be disposed to reflect, and feel its relaxed powers gathering fresh tension from the drawing up of nature around, that I was once travelling through one of those remnants of what had once been the kingly forest, which are frequently found in the vicinity of villages, and even cities in New England. The distant sky, visible through the opening of the trees, and presenting a cloudless expanse of blue, might easily have deceived the unpractised eye, and induced one to suppose that a smooth unruffled lake lay before him. On either side, stood the majestic oak, with his lordly boughs, the smoothly tapering birch, and then the full bluff chesnut, with its panoply of points. This spot had been the scene of many an Indian skirmish; and one battle of considerable importance had been fought somewhere in this region, between the Mohawks and their hereditary enemies. It had also been the scene of predatory excursions during the revolutionary war. The English were repelled, and among their dead was left the body of a young officer, who, from his appearance and dress, had evidently been of considerable rank. His countenance was that of extreme youth, and exquisitely formed. Nothing was found about him to afford any clue to the discovery of his name or rank. In a small locket, appended by a delicate ribband to his neck, were discovered two miniature portraits, the one bearing the features of an elderly female, and which might pass for his mother, the other of one much younger, and of remarkable beauty. His body was interred by the Americans, at a small distance from the spot where he fell. The little mound of green turf, which was all that marked the spot, might for awhile be seen, but time gradually obliterated even this slight trace, and nothing now exists by which to distinguish it from the unhonoured dust around. These circumstances were related to me by an old soldier of the revolution, who resided not far from the spot, and had assisted in performing the rites of burial for the unfortunate young soldier.

I am naturally inclined to indulge in reverie, and with such food and in such a scene, it was impossible, had I wished it, to repel the absorbing visions which rose before my imagination. I almost thought the slight breeze which whispered through the boughs of the aged oak, the voice of a spirit: I thought it told me of the deeds it had witnessed—of the scenes of crime which had passed beneath its branches—of the blood which had stained its green leaves. I thought it told me of the war whoop which had so often reverberated through the forest—the deadly encounter of hand to hand, of the tomahawk and scalping knife—the slow and reluctant yielding of the gigantic frame beneath the power of his antagonist—the hasty scalping—the exultant shout, and then the fall of the successful warrior before an avenging hand. Here, in this very spot, it seemed to say—here did the successful tribe build their council fire, and recount the deeds of their prowess,—here did the war-dance go round, and the death-song arise, in wild and appalling tones. The sounds died away, years passed, and no Indian was seen in the wood—peace seemed to reign around. At last there came with slow and majestic steps, a body of white warriors. Here even they met: their leader wore the red flush of youth—nobly did he bear himself, but all in vain. Their foes were a hardy, a determined band. Thrice did he rally his little troop. A shot from an unseen hand felled him, with the words 'On! on!' quivering on his lips. A single friend raised his fallen head, and attempted to staunch the gushing wound; but they were too closely pressed, and he was obliged to abandon the dying soldier. He faintly exclaimed, 'My mother! my love!' and spoke not—moved not again. They buried him in his loveliness. Fifty years have passed, and no tear has ever consecrated the spot,—no turf has been over his grave—no hand has raised a memento to his name.

FITZ JAMES.

From the Genius of Temperance.

Mr. Editor,—I venture to submit for the consideration of your readers, the following as my plan for the suppression of intemperance. It is different, you will perceive, from the course recommended by the article you lately occupied from the *Lowell Journal*. My scheme is NEGLECT.

Let persons of intemperate habits be wholly neglected—let them never be supported for any office. On the contrary, let temperate, moral men consider it disgraceful for any one to vote for an intemperate man for any office.

Let stores be neglected where liquid fire is sold. To the honour of some store-keepers, they have abandoned the vile practice. Let all prefer giving to such their custom, neglecting others wholly.—Who would not prefer giving to those, their custom who refuse to sell ardent spirits? When a person of temperate habits enters a dram shop, he is under the necessity of passing disgusted a crowd of *red nosed topers*, whose very breath is as obnoxious, if not as pestilential, as the effluvia of the famed *Upas tree*.

Let the temperate and moral shun as they would a thief the company of a habitual drunkard.

Let the Ladies contribute their share towards this good cause. Let them neglect and stand aloof from the purple faced tribe.

Let the virtuous and good shun the fell destroyer—ardent spirits,—by neglecting the use of it altogether themselves.

Let no intemperate person be employed in any business whatever.

Let all neglect to assist such with the common charities of life, so long as they continue intemperate, except in cases of actual distress.

Let young men of good habits be assisted in their laudable endeavours to establish themselves in business; while the intemperate and immoral are totally neglected, and shown that their failure is the consequence of vice and folly.

Let no one any longer neglect such as reform, but do all that can and ought to be done to encourage reformation.

Only neglect, how easy to practice!—Let it be practised and there is an end of the evil in a great degree, if not wholly, for it bears hard on dram-sellers as well as buyers.

On these principles we talk of forming a society in the town where I live.

THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.

[From the Custis' Recollections, and Private Memoirs of the life and character of Washington.]

Twenty-eight years have passed, since an interesting group were assembled in the death room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unpreparing hath been the scythe of time, that all those who watched over the Patriarch's couch, on the 13th and 14th of December, 1799, but a single personage survives.

On the morning of the 12th, the General was engaged in making some improvement in front of Mount Vernon. As was usual with him, he carried his own compass, noted his observations, and marked out the ground. The day became rainy, with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as to be considerably wetted before his return to the house. About one o'clock, he was seized with chilliness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his in-door work—there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night, on joining his family circle, the General complained of slight indisposition, and after a single cup of tea, repaired to his library where he remained writing until between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour, but becoming alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the Library door, as it closed for the night, and gave signal for rest in the well regulated mansion, she rose and continued sitting up, in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well known step was heard on the stair, and upon the General's entering his chamber, the lady chided him for staying up so late, knowing himself to be unwell; to which Washington made this memorable reply: "I came so soon as my business was accomplished. You well know, that, through a long life, it has been my unvaried rule, never to put off till the morrow the duties which should be performed to day."

Having first covered up the fire with care, the man of mighty labors sought repose; but it came not as it had long been wont to do, to comfort and restore, after the many and earnest occupations of the well spent day. The night was passed in feverish restlessness and pain. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was destined no more to visit his couch; yet the manly sufferer uttered no complaint, would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest, on his account, and it was only at daybreak he would consent that the overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened but without affording relief. Couriers were despatched to summon Dr. Craik, the family, and Drs. Dick and Brown, as consulting Physicians, all of whom came with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects, while the patient, yielding to the anxious looks of all around him, waived his usual objection to medicines, and took those which were prescribed, without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their art were exhausted in unwearied endeavours to preserve this noblest work of nature.

The night approached—the last night of Washington; the weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching, with intense anxiety, for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquiries of an old family servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt himself, he answered, "I am very ill." To Dr. Craik, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried and bosom friend, he observed: "I am dying Sir—but I am not afraid to die." To Mrs. Washington, he said: "Go to my escritor, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued: "These are my wills—preserve this one, and burn the other." Which was accordingly done. Calling to Col. Lear, he directed: "Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days."

Here we would beg leave to remind our readers, that in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was old fashioned in much of his habits and manners, and in some of his opinions; nor was he the less to be admired on those accounts. The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration towards the deceased; for the better enabling the relatives and friends to assemble from a distance, to perform the funeral rites; for the pious watchings of the corpse, and for many sad yet endearing ceremonials with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we have loved.

The patient bore his acute sufferings with manly fortitude, and perfect resignation to the Divine will, while, as the night advanced it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that his 'hour was nigh.' He inquired the time, and it was answered, a few moments to twelve. He spoke no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that his 'hour was come.' With surprising self possession, he prepared to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his arms upon his bosom, without a sigh, without a groan, the Father of his Country expired, gently as though an infant died. Nor pang or struggle told when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around could believe that the Patriarch was no more.

It may be asked, and why was the ministry of religion wanting to shed its peaceful and benign lustre upon the last hours of Washington? Why was he, to whom the observances of sacred things were ever primary duties through life, without their consolations in his last moment? We answer, circumstances did not permit. It was but for a little while that the disease assumed so threatening a character as to forbid the encouragement of hope; yet, to stay that summons which none may refuse, to give still farther days to him whose 'time-honoured life' was so dear to mankind, prayer was not wanting to the Throne of Grace. Close to the couch of the sufferer, resting her head upon that ancient book, with which she had been wont to hold pious communion, a portion of every day, for more than half a century, was the venerable consort, absorbed in silent prayer, and from which she only arose when the mourning group prepared to bear her from the chamber of the dead. Such were the last hours of Washington.

A REASON FOR WAR.

The origin of the war of 1688 is related in the following manner, by the duke of St. Simon, who had the best means of information.—'Louvois, at the death of Colbert, had the superintendence of the buildings. The little Trianon, built formerly for Madam Montespan the King disliked, for he wanted palaces every where. He was greatly amused with building, and he had an accurate eye for proportions, symmetry, &c. but he had not an equal taste. This villa was scarcely risen above ground, when the king perceived an error in a window which was finished to a level with the earth. Louvois, who was naturally brutal, and too much indulged to bear easily being blamed, even by his master, opposed strongly his opinion, and insisted that the window was proper. The king turned about, and walked to another part of the building. The next day he met Le Notre, a good architect, famous for his taste in gardening, and asked him if he had been at Trianon. He said no. The king explained what he disliked, and told him to go there. The next day he asked the same question, and had the same answer; the day following, the same. The king saw that he wished not to expose himself by finding fault, or by blaming Louvois. He was angry, and ordered him to go next day to Trianon where he went also, and where Louvois was. There was now no retracting: to Trianon he went; and the first examination was about the window. Louvois disputed; Le Notre said not a word. At last the king ordered him to measure, and report how he found it. While he was at work, Louvois, enraged at this proof, grumbled aloud, and insisted that the window was parallel with the others. When the measurement was finished, he began to examine the gardener how it appeared, and Le Notre began to stammer. The king in a passion, told him to speak out. Le Notre then confessed that the king was right, and explained the defect. He had no sooner finished, than Louis turned to Louvois, told him that it was impossible to bear with his obstinacy; that without his remark, the building would have been awry, and must have been taken down when built. In a word, he reprimanded him severely. "It is all over," said Louvois, soon afterwards, "I am ruined in the king's opinion, as I perceive by his method of treating me about the window. I have no resource but in a war, which will overturn his buildings, and make me necessary to him. By G—, he shall have it!" In effect, some months afterwards he kept his word; and in spite of the king, as well as the other powers, he rendered it general. It ruined France internally, and did not extend her territories, notwithstanding the prosperity of her arms: on the other side it produced some disgraceful events."

REPORT.

The Controllers of the Public Schools for the first School District of the State of Pennsylvania, in obedience to the direction of the Act of the General Assembly, submit their Tenth Annual Report.

Three thousand nine hundred and three pupils now attend the following schools, viz:

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
Model School,	371	261	632
Lombard street,	290	185	475
North Western,	104	74	178
South Western,	110	101	211
Northern Liberties,	294	252	554
Kensington,	209	203	412
Southwark,	363	299	662
Moyamensing,	195	134	329
Spring Garden,	81	47	128
Mary street, (colored)	168	2	268
Gaskill street, (colored)	——	105	
	2251	1708	3903

Exclusive of the Alphabet and Spelling departments, and those who are beginning to write on slates, the classes are arranged as follows:

SCHOOLS		Read ing.	Writing on paper.	Arithmetic
Model,	Boys,	301	125	185
	Girls,	172	91	102
Lombard street,	Boys,	201	104	201
	Girls,	95	64	95
South Western,	Boys,	69	34	51
	Girls,	64	15	50
North Western,	Boys,	53	25	40
	Girls,	62	6	8
Northern Liberties,	Boys,	151	53	98
	Girls,	119	65	118
Kensington,	Boys,	131	74	116
	Girls,	106	92	106
Southwark,	Boys,	228	139	158
	Girls,	160	91	85
Moyamensing,	Boys,	95	64	131
	Girls,	136	65	95
Spring Garden,	Boys,	44	16	35
	Girls,	29	12	23
Mary St. (colored)	Boys,	117	21	92
Gaskill St. (colored)	Girls,	56	30	70
	Totals,	2307	1168	1811

The Girls, in addition to the foregoing branches, are taught sewing and knitting, and in some of the schools needle work on canvass, has been executed in a style of great neatness and elegance.

The whole number of Pupils are distributed thus:

In the Model Schools, Chester street,	632
First Section, comprising the city of Philadelphia,	1152
Second Section, comprising the Northern Liberties and Kensington,	966
Third and Ninth Sections, comprising Southwark and Moyamensing,	1042
Fourth Section, comprising Spring Garden,	131
	3903

At the common schools in the country parts of the district, seven hundred children have been taught, and these, added to those instructed on the Lancasterian method, give an aggregate of FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THREE, who, during the official year now terminated, have been educated at the public expense.

Since the present system was organized in 1818 ,twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-four pupils, have passed through the schools of mutual instruction, and two thousand six hundred and forty have been taught at the country schools;making the number of children, between the ages of five and fourteen, who have partaken of the benefits of education, in ten years, TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN.

From the annexed accounts, examined by the auditors, it will appear that the controllers have drawn orders upon the county treasurer, for twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and eleven cents, of which sum sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-nine cents is chargeable to the support of the Lancasterian schools; five thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and seventeen cents to real estate and school furniture, and seven thousand and three dollars and fifteen cents to education in the country sections. The actual cost of instruction of each pupil, in the schools on the Lancasterian plan, is four dollars per annum, while those taught at the ordinary schools is ten dollars per annum, furnishing additional proof of the economy of the improved system, and which ought to recommend it to adoption wherever the population is sufficiently dense.

At the request of the directors of the first section, an appropriation was made in the early part of last year for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a commodious building on the corner of Locust and Twelfth streets, to which the pupils attending the Lombard-street schools will be removed. The colored children, at present crowded in the inconvenient apartments of Mary and Gaskill streets, are to occupy the Lombard street house, a measure which will enable the directors to give instruction to several hundreds of that class of persons who could not hitherto be accommodated. It is very satisfactory to observe the improved manners and morals, and proficiency in elementary branches, of the negro scholars, affording incontestible evidence of the effect of intellectual culture upon a degraded race, by some denied the possession of any attribute of humanity.

The most gratifying, and striking benefits have resulted from the schools recently established west of Broad-street. The character and condition not only of the children who have been there brought under instruction, but that of many of their parents, flowing from the improvement of their offspring in branches of knowledge to which they were before strangers, abundantly confirm, what is elsewhere manifested, that education has a most elevating influence upon its subjects. Encouraged by these invaluable fruits, the Controllers feel authorized to extend the means of instruction, wherever it is required throughout the district; fully convinced that the public funds cannot be more advantageously employed, than in teaching the rising generation placed under the guardianship of the law which they administer, the great duties they owe to their Creator—to themselves—and to society.

The experiment mentioned in their last report as then recently commenced in the Model School, of furnishing several permanent monitors better educated than those usually employed in that service, has been amply made, and the Controllers satisfied of the utility of the arrangement, recommend it to the attention of the respective sections.*

The indefatigable principal of the model school, prepared during the past year, a short, but comprehensive manual, by which the operations of the Lancasterian mode of instruction can be easily understood, and conducted; the Controllers have had an edition printed for the use of this district, and can supply the work at a very cheap rate for other parts of the state. They would also again bring to the recollection of their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, that individuals desirous of becoming qualified to teach on the system of mutual instruction, will be admitted free of expense for that purpose, into the model school.

The Controllers rejoice to observe that the subject of guarding the morals, and affording instruction to the minds of children employed in manufactories, is now before the general assembly of the state. They have for several years in succession, endeavoured to shew the necessity for especial, and efficient legislation in this respect, and though they may have incurred the displeasure of contracted and interested minds, by proclaiming the dangers to which the rising generation are exposed in those establishments, they have never doubted that the wisdom, and benevolence, and power of the Legislature would be exerted, for the protection and welfare of that large and dependent portion of the youth of our commonwealth.

The Controllers would again impress upon the minds of the parents of children who are entitled to the privilege of public education, the great duty which they owe to their offspring in causing them to partake of the liberal and efficient means afforded for the instruction of all our indigent youth. To the faithful discharge of this primary obligation, they are most perseously urged, with an assurance that it is the anxious care of those entrusted with the government of this institution, that the pupils shall not only be instructed by competent preceptors in useful literary knowledge, but that they also be taught respect for moral order, and truth, and without any sectarian bias, reverence for the fundamental, and enduring principles of Christianity.

The judicious training of the large number of young persons of both sexes, whom the law intends shall be educated in the First School District of Pennsylvania, is a purpose of high importance. To the individuals themselves, the value of such training cannot easily be estimated, and it would be still more difficult to calculate the happy influence which must be exerted upon the general condition of society by cultivating correct principles in the minds of this numerous description of persons. Virtuous education constitutes the moral strength and beauty of every state, and forms the only sure basis upon which good government can rest. In a government therefore happily constituted like our own, which exists in the will, and must partake of the character of its citizens, it is of infinite moment to its success and durability—that individual independence should be preserved,—that intelligence should be universally diffused—and that the best qualities of the understanding, and the noblest feelings of the heart should be assiduously cultivated among all classes of the people. ROBERTS VAUX, *President.*

ATTESTED,
T. M. PEIRCE, *Secretary.*
Chamber of the Controllers, 2 mo. (Feb.) 28, 1828.

Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.

Boulton Gun Works,
near Nazareth, Pa. 5

MATHEW CAREY, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—When last in Philadelphia, I promised to give you a statement of the cure of two dissipated persons in my neighbourhood, one in my employ, and the other in the employ of my brother; soon after I heard of Dr. Chambers' medicine, I resolved to procure a dose for Mr. S. (now in my employ) to offer him to take it as prescribed. Last June, while in town, I procured one dose; immediately after my return, I asked him to take it, but he declined, stating that he heard it sometimes killed people, and I could not persuade him to take it at that time; I was very anxious to have him take it on several accounts, he being a school mate of mine, and having an industrious wife, and four fine children, and when sober a good workman; I frequently spoke to him about his drinking, and told him what the consequence must be, if he continued in this way, but to no effect, till one day his wife called on me, with tears in her eyes, and asked me if I had some of Dr. Chambers' powder to give to her husband; she then related the life she led with him, and said that she could not live with him much longer in this way; it is nearly twelve years since he began to drink to excess, said she, and the last three or four years, I have principally had to maintain the family myself, with my hands, by sewing, &c. and had to pay many of his bills for liquor; also complained of him bitterly, of his bad conduct when in liquor. I told her I had but half a dose of the medicine, which I thought would not be enough for him, but I told her I would get a whole dose in the course of a few days. He then came up to us himself while speaking about him, and he still refused taking the dose, saying it would kill him. I then persuaded him to see the other person that had taken it, and ask him how he felt since, &c. He then went to Mr. L. who lived a short distance from my work; going to him, he took a bottle of whiskey with him; he then made the necessary inquiries of Mr. L. how the powder affected him, &c. Mr. S. offered him some of his whiskey, but Mr. L. requested him not to come too near to him with his bottle, for he certainly would have to vomit only from the smell of his whiskey. Mr. L. persuaded Mr. S. at once to take the powder, and told him that he could now live with satisfaction with his family, could eat hearty, and could attend to his business as formerly. This conversation encouraged Mr. S. and he was very anxious to take the half dose I had left, and would not wait till I could procure him a whole one; I gave him the half dose, and he walked home with his wife, with the promise, that if this half dose did not cure him, he would take a whole one; he accordingly took the half dose, and in the course of three days he came to work again; I immediately asked him how he felt, he told me he felt a little weak as yet, but the desire for liquor had entirely left him; he said that the second day he attempted to take some pure liquor, but he had to vomit it off the same as when the medicine was in; I then asked him if his hand trembled as much as it did a few days ago, before he had taken the medicine; he said no, and stretching out his arm, said, see here I can now hold it nearly as steady as you can; this conversation happened as before stated, the third day after he had taken the medicine; the third or fourth day after he had taken the medicine, he went to work, and has worked ever since very steady, and is as industrious a man as I have about the works; his appetite increased daily; it is now about two months or more since he took the medicine, and he looks quite like another man, fresh and hearty, and says he feels himself ten years younger. Looking out of my window the other morning I saw a person walking down the road, very fast, towards the factory; it struck me it must be Mr. S. but still I could hardly believe it, till I ascertained satisfactorily that it was him; formerly, he walked so very slow, stupified with liquor I supposed, and all animation lost in him. He frequently speaks to his shop mates of his own feelings, and says he would not take any money for the exchange to his former way of living. His wife, who is an industrious and decent woman, cannot say enough of the great change it has made in the family; she says it was like beginning a new life; instead of working for him, and paying his whiskey bills, he now provides for the family, and they live agreeable and happy. He since has told me, that he frequently used to go two or three miles to get a bottle of whiskey, and said that he had to have a quart a day. Since the example of Mr. S. and Mr. L. there has several persons inquired of me where the medicine could be had, and when in town a few days ago, I bought several doses for them, and they have agreed to take them. I am afraid my letter already is too tedious for you, I will therefore close for the present. You may make such use of it as you please, after revising it as you think proper. I did not wish to expose names, on account of their friends, &c. Many persons know me in Philadelphia, having lived there for seventeen years. I remain yours, &c.

JOSEPH HENRY.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

At a Stated Meeting of the Mechanics' Library Company of Philadelphia, held on the 3d of March, 1828, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing six months:

JOHN A. PARKER, *President.*
WILLIAM ENGLISH, *Vice President.*
JOHN THOMASON, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT E. MORRELL, } *Secretaries.*
ROBERT STACKHOUSE, }

At a Stated meeting of the Young Men's Library Association, held the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers.

S. B. BROOKS, *President.*
CAREY F. KNEASS, *Librarian.*
H. C. BAKER, *Secretary.*
BENJ. C. WATSON, *Treasurer.*

THE SUSQUEHANNAH.

A rail road being made from Baltimore to York Haven, we shall calculate upon having a part of the ascending trade on the Susquehannah, possessing, as we do, a large share of that which descends. The Baltimore Gazette of a late date had an advertisement for *one hundred waggons* to carry heavy freights to Anderson's ferry, opposite Marietta. The rail road being made—a business that would employ a thousand waggons will be often transacted in certain seasons of the year.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, however, has declined to pass an act corresponding with that which has been passed in Maryland, to make such a road; the subscription books, however, will be opened in Baltimore and York on the 25th inst. and all the stock be taken.

Shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company are at a large advance. The senate of Virginia, 11 to 11, rejected the bill, which had passed the House of delegates by a large majority, to give to the company a more extended range for the location of the road.

This vote, we suppose, was based upon the principle that Baltimore was a "foreign port"—indeed, if we recollect aright, it has been pretty nearly so called, in some of the discussions; and it is determined that the people of Virginia had better have no market at all, than one without the "ancient dominion." But if Virginia will make such improvements for herself, we shall the less object to this policy, illiberal as it is; and an illiberal policy it must be, that would prevent the transportation of articles through any eligible channel—for that, except in the mere cost of transportation, affects not the profits of producers. Baltimore has not *opposed* the Chesapeake and Ohio, or Chesapeake and Delaware canals—though their operation, when made, might be unfriendly to her interests. It is true, that as she pays one third or one fourth of the whole revenue of the state of Maryland, she has been anxious that her means should be appropriated to other objects more immediately interesting to herself—and this is all fair and proper. But of Virginia nothing was asked but the liberty to make a road, by which millions of *foreign* capital would have been expended within the state—and all along the line of the road, money would soon become "plenty," through increased demands for labor, materials and provisions.—*Niles.*

RAIL ROADS.

The following article respecting the advantages of rail roads, is copied from the Liverpool Advertiser.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

Winter has not much retarded the progress of the public work. On that part of the line where the most interruption was to have been expected during the almost incessant rains of November and December, all his activity; and although the progress now made on Chatmoss is not equal to that made in the summer months, the work proceeds with spirit and success. A temporary railway has just been laid over the whole length of the Moss, which serves to bring on the materials and convey the work people and superintendents with great facility. Every morning and evening the wagons are seen hurrying along; a single man will convey by this means, eight or ten of his fellow workmen at the rate of six miles an hour with ease; and one active fellow, more swift of foot than his companions, last week pushed a waggon, containing ten passengers, across the Moss, a distance of four miles and a half, in the short period of thirty minutes.

☞A member of congress writes thus to Mr. Niles.

I have just received letters from two of ten or fifteen other merchants at Wheeling, who state that they alone have forwarded by waggons to Baltimore, on the Cumberland road, during the last year, 3,500,000 lbs. of country produce, tobacco, &c. equal to about 1,750 tons loading perhaps, 900 or 1,000 waggons: and one of the gentlemen expresses the confident opinion, that if the cost of transportation were reduced ½ or ¼, there would be forwarded from that place alone and the neighborhood, (independent of all the produce of the rich and productive intermediate country,) at least 200,000,000 lbs. or 100,000 tons of produce annually. Such has been the effects of the *Cumberland road*, and such would be the effects of a *rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio, at Wheeling or Pittsburg.*

MARYLAND.

The house of delegates of this state, on the 28th ult. passed an act to subscribe for 5000 shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, reserving the right to subscribe for as many more at any time before the close of the next session of the legislature. It passed 45 to 23. This is an indication of the opinion of the good people of this state in regard to internal improvement, that cannot be mistaken. The liberality of the speaker, Mr. Chapman, and of Dr. Semmes, chairman of the committee of ways and means, and other distinguished gentlemen who acted on the broad ground of public benefit is deserving of all praise—being remote from the districts of country which the proposed road would immediately benefit; one member from *Baltimore* county, however, voted against it. The bill has passed the senate, 8 to 3, and is therefore a law. An act has also passed to change the condition of the subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, by which the money may be applied, though the United States shall not subscribe to the stock.

On Thursday afternoon, of last week about two o'clock, the brick front building, No. 21 Henry street, N. Y. fell in, with a heavy crash, and buried beneath the ruins one of the workmen, Mr. Joseph Eldridge. The building had been moved, some days since, back from the street about ten feet. Mr. Eldridge, (the person who was killed,) contrary to the express directions of Mr. Darling, contractor for the moving of the building, proceeded to remove the supporters from under the chimney, when the cellar wall gave way, and the entire stack of chimneys, with the front wall fell in. At the time the wall fell, there were three persons in addition to Mr. E. in the cellar. They received but trifling injury; one woman was slightly injured.

The Legislature of Indiana, has passed a law authorizing the construction of a canal from the navigable waters of the Wabash to those of the Maumee, of Lake Erie. A moments inspection of the map will show the importance of the contemplated Canal. The estimated expence of the Canal is about one million of dollars. The lands which the United States has given towards constructing the work, are supposed to be worth that sum.

Among the appointments made by the Legislature of New Jersey, previous to its recent adjournment, is the following for our new sister on the opposite side of the Delaware.

John K. Cowperthwait, recorder, City of Camden; James W. Sloan, Joseph W. Cooper, Gideon V. Stires, Samuel Laning, Richard M. Cooper, Aldermen.

The Brig Ann Maria, Crowell, on her passage from New York to St. Johns, N. B. went ashore on the night of the 25th of February, on the Isle of Haute, in the Town of Deer Isle, Hancock county, Maine, and *all on board perished*, except one of the hands.

John Baker, an American citizen, whose release from imprisonment in New Brunswick, has been demanded by the President from the British authorities in that province, has, after being indicted for seditious practices, conspiracy, assault and battery, been released from prison and held to bail for his appearance at the next court term for trial.

A recontre took place at Little Rock, Arkansaw, in the printing office of Mr. Woodruff, in which John F. Garrett, lost his life. It appears that Garrett had repeatedly threatened the life of Col. C. Ashley, and armed himself with a cowhide and loaded pistols. He fired his pistols at A. but owing to Woodruff's interference, the balls were lodged into the wall. Ashley also fired his pistols at Garrett, but yet it is not certain that A's pistol was the one which gave G. his death wound. In the conflict, Mr. Woodruff received a ball through the fleshy part of the arm.

Governor Grant of the Bahama Islands, issued a proclamation on the 22d of February, 1828, declaring in conformity to the British order in council of the 18th of December, 1827, "that it shall be lawful for the ships of the United States, arriving in ballast at any port in the Bahama Islands, to export from thence salt and fruit, or either, to any foreign country whatever." The Ports of entry are Nassau, Exuma, Cronked Island, and Turks Island. Mr. Munnings, at Exuma, will deliver salt at 0½ cents per bushel.

BLOCKADE.

It seems that the Buenos Ayrean government has declared the whole coast of Brazil in a state of blockade. Col. Forbes, our valuable agent at Buenos Ayres, promptly remonstrated and was officially informed that the instructions given to its privateers, to bring in for adjudication all vessels laden with provisions, and other articles not contraband, would be revoked, as far as related to Americans.—Accordingly a decree to that effect was immediately issued by the Buenos Ayrean government.

EXCHANGE

On England has risen to 11 1-2 per cent advance, and away go the dollars obtained for our manufacture of cotton, to pay for British manufactures of *wool*, and cause the slaughter of our sheep, for the want of a home market for their produce. There may be *wisdom* in this operation.—but we cannot see it!

SPECIE.

Among the list of exports from Vera Cruz in the three months of October, November, and December, 1827, there were 2,328,832 dollars in gold and silver; ten boxes of silver in bars; and 145 marks, a weight of eight ounces of the same metal.

NATIONS.

We have several times had occasion to speak of the manners and habits of nations, and how difficult it was to overcome prejudices among them; that as our fathers imported *corn-plasters* from England before the revolution, we should not now use any of American manufacture! And we have spoken of greater things than such plaster, as applicable to our own country and others—especially the South American republics, in which the progress of liberal ideas has been so apparently slow, and a knowledge of the rights of man is so little understood. But this is not to be wondered at—for, in the small extent of territory composing the British empire, there is nearly 3,000,000 persons who speak no other than the Celtic language, unless very imperfectly indeed, however long the English language has been that of the government, "religion and law."

The merchants of Pernambuco have contracted with the Emperor for the revenue arising from the customs, and the custom house there was completely under their control. The amount stated to have been paid was 7,045,000 milreas for one half of the receipts, the Emperor retaining the other half, and paying the officers.

Stevens, recently apprehended in New York, as connected with the forgeries, is an Englishman. The New York American says:

"We understand that a gentleman who was in court when Stevens gave his testimony, recognized him as having been in Havana about five years ago, where he pretended to be a son of Lord Erskine—on the faith of which pretension he swindled a gentleman in that place out of five hundred pounds sterling. He was afterwards advertised in the papers throughout the United States. Stevens was also recognized by another person in court, who saw him some years ago at St. Thomas and St. Barts, where he called himself Mr. Stevens. He afterwards saw him in Cuba, and here he changed his name to Henry H. Erskine, Esq. He made his escape from Cuba in a schooner in company with the two young foreigners, brothers, by the name of Hurt, who our readers will recollect shot themselves in August, 1824, at a boarding house in Nassau st.

The Michigan Sentinel, of the 9th ult. states that *five entire families*, residing upon Locust Point, Ohio, between Maumee bay and Lower Sandusky, are supposed to have perished in the late gale. Their dwellings were situated on low lands, with extensive swamps in their rear, which were flooded at the commencement of the storm.

The New York Statesman, furnishes further particulars of the detection of the man, Stevens, recently engaged with Ware, in forging. He was taken, with his wife, in bed.

"From $1,500 to $1,600, was found concealed in the straw bed, principally in bills of the Boston Banks, but including one bill of $500 of the U. S. Bank payable at the branch in Boston—A pair of pocket pistols, loaded, was found under his pillow. In his trunk was found an elegant gold necklace, set with rubies, a box of rhumes, many pair of unsoiled silk hose, a large number of blank bills of exchange, post notes, bills of lading, &c. a quantity of bank note paper, a variety of inks, and chemical Preparations for extracting ink from paper, together with wearing apparel, and sundry other articles.

"In his hat was found another *wig* and a pair of *whiskers*. The woman, or wife of Stevens, is recognized to be the same person who was previously examined in the case of Mr. Redmond, when she acknowledged that she had changed at the office of Messrs. Commins, a $500 note. She is said to be a genteel looking woman of graceful and prepossessing manners.

SINGULAR IRON CASE.

The Boston Evening Gazette mentions, that a merchant of that city, expecting a ship from Russia, laden with iron, entered into a contract some time since, for the sale of it at a certain rate, provided the vessel arrived before the first of March; or if after that time, the contract was to be null. On the 29th of Feb. the ship was telegraphed; and in the course of the day she came to anchor in the lower harbour being compelled to do so from head wind and tide. Since the contract was made, iron has risen in the market, and both parties claim the cargo; one that the ship *had*, and the other that she had not *arrived*.

Quere. When may a ship be said to have arrived, and where must she lay? In coming up the harbour, the ship got ashore on the point at Fort Warren—had she arrived then?

In addition to the very large number of Churches already well occupied in Philadelphia, there is in Thirteenth street, between Race and Vine, another large and handsome house for public worship, nearly completed for the Methodist Society—and it is in contemplation to erect, immediately, a church in Fifth street, in the Northern Liberties, for a Lutheran Society, to be called St. Matthew's Church.

On Saturday the 8th inst Don Joaquin Campino, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary from Chili, was presented by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, whom he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the President in that character.

Von Hammer, so distinguished among the German authors, has published a History of the Assassins, the followers, and ministers of the *Old man of the mountain*, with whom the crusaders came in contact, in Syria. The work is said to fill up an important chasm in the history of the whole world and of the human mind. According to M. Von Hammer, the libraries of the East contain immense treasures hitherto little known and little used.

The African Slave Trade is prosecuted with great vigour and profit from the port of Havana. As many as one hundred and twenty five or thirty vessels were employed in this infamous traffic the last year. Several are now fitting out for that trade in New York, in which many American residents have shares.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A carpenter's shop in the vicinity of the new Pagoda, on Francis street, near Schuylkill, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Thursday morning.

On Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the chimney of a building, the lower part of which was occupied as "the Tract Society's Depository," in Arch street, one door below Fourth street. Fortunately, no extensive injury was sustained.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning, a carpenter's shop, situated near the intersection of Ninth and Wood streets, was discovered to be on fire. Before any assistance could be rendered, the building and its contents were entirely destroyed. The shop was occupied by Mr. Rice, and contained some lumber, a very large number of window sashes, and twenty-four pannel doors, all of which, together with his tools, were consumed.

The imports into Philadelphia from foreign countries, in 1827, amounted to 12,161,368 dollars, of which 261,032 dollars only were in foreign vessels. The Editors of the Price Current have published an interesting table of these imports.

The Reverend professor Wood, of Brown University, Rhode Island, formerly a professor in the Columbian College, district of Columbia, has been unanimously elected President of Transylvania University, Kentucky.

Captain Basil Hall, of the British navy, known as a scientific traveller, arrived at Charleston on the 22d ultimo.

The expenditures of the U. States Armory at Springfield, Mass. during the year 1827, amounted to $177,463 34, and at Harper's Ferry, Va. to $193,082 45. Total, $372,545 79. The whole number of muskets manufactured during the year was 26,520; of rifles, 1000.

Upwards of one thousand sleighs and trains, passed a single street in Montreal, on the morning of the 29th ultimo, between the hours of six and nine o'clock, loaden with wood and other articles for market.

An Indian Chief of the Novia Scotia Tribe, has, in person, presented a petition to the Legislature of N. S. praying that the selling of RUM to the Indians may be prohibited.

An historical and statistical account of Nova Scotia, has been prepared, with much research and labour, by Mr. Thomas C. Halliburton, of Halifax, in that province, and will shortly be put to press.

The legislature of Virginia adjourned on Saturday after a session of precisely three calender months, and passing more than 150 acts of chiefly a local or personal description—and after absorbing about $110,000—or more than a fifth of the revenue of the whole State.

The Montreal Petition against the present Administration of the Province has 78,000 signatures, and is supposed to measure 900 yards in length.

A building was burnt in Boston last week, and among the ashes, the day following the fire, were found the remains of a young man who had taken lodgings in the cellar the evening previous.

The Norfolk Beacon says, that a few cargoes of good clean ice would command a liberal profit in that market.

Boston, with a population of 70,000, had but 11 deaths last week.

The Legislature of Virginia have decided against the Baltimore and Ohio rail road Bill.

A Black man named Willis, a slave, has been sentenced to death in Spotsylvania County, (Va) for the crime of *Arson*.

The amount of Bank Capital in New-York is $10,874,000.

Governor Lincoln, of Maine, has appointed the third of April next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, throughout that commonwealth.

An arrangement has been entered into recently between the State Bank and the Branch Bank of the United States, in Mobile, and the notes of the former are now received on deposit, at the latter office.

The steamboat Fulton arrived at New York on Sunday morning, from Providence and Newport, with 250,000 dollars in specie from Boston for the New York banks.

Francois de Neufchateau died at Paris, on the 9th January last. His name is of great celebrity in French politics and literature.

The receipts of the city of New-York for the last two weeks, were $91,573 08—the expenditures $89,461 04.

It is in contemplation to extend a rail road from the city of New York to Lake Erie.

The steam Boat Essex, arrived at Bridgeton, from Salem, New Jersey, on the 7th inst. She was the first Steam boat that ever visited the place.

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 3 South Third street.

	Per. cent. dis.
Banks in Maine	1-2
Hallowell and Augusta	no sale
Kennebunk & Passamaquoddy	do.
New Hampshire	1-2
Vermont	1-2
Rutland	2
Burlington	2
Massachusetts.	
Boston	1
Country Banks	1 1-2
Nantucket	3
Castine	no sale
Rhode Island	1 1-2
Connecticut	1 1-2
Canada.	
Canada, Montreal,	5
Montreal Bank	5
York	5
Kingston	no sale
Michigan, Detroit	3
New York.	
All the City Banks par	
Delaware & Hudson Canal	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50
Albany and Troy	1 1-2
Other Banks	2
Chemango	2
Niagara	3
Plattsburg	75
Hudson	worth nothing
New Jersey.	
Trenton State Bk. failed	
Lombard & Protect.	do.
Jersey City	do.
Franklin B. & C.	do.
Morris Canal	1 1-2
Wechawk and Hackensack	1 1-2
Hoboken	1 1-2
Newark	do.
Perth-Amboy	do.
Sussex	do.
New Brunswick	1
Salem, $3 & up	par
Trenton Banking Co.	par
Mount Holly and Cumberland	par
State Bk. at Camden	do.
Do at N Brunswick	1
Morris	1 1-2
Elizabethtown	1
Patterson	1 1-2
Pennsylvania.	
Philad. Banks	par
Chester	do.
West Chester	do.
Germantown	do.
Easton	do.
Lancaster	do.
Columbia	do.
Farmers at Reading	do.
Bucks County	do.
Chambersburg	1-2
Gettysburg	1-2
Bank of Pittsburg	1
City Bk. of do	no sale
Farmers' & Mechanics do	no sale
Greensburg	4
Brownsville	4
Centre	10
Huntingdon	20
Silver Lake	uncertain
Milton	do.
Greencastle	do.
Juniata	do.
Bedford	do.
Beaver	do.
Uniontown	do.
Washington	do.
Marietta	no sale
New Hope, uncertain	
New Notes	no sale
Delaware.	
Laurel	25
All others	100
Maryland.	
Baltimore	1-4
Annapolis	1-4
Easton	1-4
Fredericktown	do.
Hagerstown	do.
Havre-de-Grace	do.
Westminster	do.
Elkton	do.
Prince Georges Co.	do.
Caroline	10
Cumberland	50
Snowhill	no sale
Somerset & Worcest.	do.
Somerset at Princess Anne	37 1-2
Virginia.	
Richmond	1-2
Branches	do.
Lynchburg	3-4
Petersburg	do.
Norfolk	do.
Valley Bank	3-4
Branches	3-4
Branch at Romney	1
Wheeling	4
Columbia District.	
Bank of Columbia	25
Washington	1-2
Georgetown	do.
Alexandria	do.
Franklin of do	no sale
Mercant. do	do.
North Carolina.	
State Bank 6	1-2 a 7 1-2
Branches	do.
Cape Fear	do.
Newbern	do.
South Carolina.	
Charleston	1 1-2
Cheraw	uncertain
Hamburg	do.
Georgia.	
Savannah	2 1-2 a 3
Branch of do at Augusta	2 1-2 a 3
Branches at Eatonton	2 1-2 a 3
Greenboro'	do.
Milledgeville	do.
Washington	do.
Augusta Banks	do.
Darien	7
Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
Kentucky.	
Com. Bank & Branch	50
Commonwealth	25
Ohio.	
Chillicothe	4
Steubenville	4
Marietta	4
Mount Pleasant	4
New Lancaster	4
Western Reserve	4
Columbus	4
Dayton	4
Tennessee.	
State Bank & Branch	10
Branches	10
Bank of Nashville	50
Yeatman & Woods	10
Alabama.	
Mobile	10 to 12
Tombecbe	uncertain
Cahawba	uncertain
Natchez	10
Banks at N. Orleans	5

Spanish Dollars		par to 1-2 prem.
American Gold		5 prem.
Guineas		8$
Sovereigns		4 80 to 4 85
Doubloons		16 to 16 25
Patriot do.		15 25
Old Pistareens		19 cents
Head do.		18 do.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

U. STATES' STOCK.				
Six p. cent loan,	1813	101	101 1-4	
	1814	102	102 1-4	
	1815	104	105	
Five p. ct. loan,	1809	106	107	
Do. do. do.	1821	107 1-2	108	
Four and a half p. ct		106 1-2	107	
Three per cent		85 1-2	86 1-2	
City 6 per cents,		117	118	
City 5 per cents,		108	109	
State 5 per cent.		107	108	
BANK STOCK.				
Bank United States,		118 5-8	119	
Pennsylvania,		118	119 1-2	
North America,		116	118	
Philadelphia,		104	104 1-2	
Farmers & Mechan.		119	120	
Commercial,		108	109	
Mechanics'		45 1-2	46	for 35 paid
Schuylkill,		30	31	for 25 paid
Northern Liberties,		37	38	for 20 paid
Camden,		80	85	
Germantown,		112	114	
Southwark,		150	152	
Kensington,		34	35	for 25 paid
INSURANCE STOCK.				
Pennsylvania,		103 1-2	105	
North America		92	94	
Union,		57	59	for 50 paid
Philadelphia		140	145	
Phœnix,		84	84	for 30 paid
Delaware,		36 1-2	38	for 40 paid
Marine,		87	89	for 50 paid
United States,		27	28	per share.
Atlantic,		50	52	for 50 paid
American Fire,		150	154	for 100 pd.
Pennsylvania Fire,		42	44	for 30 paid
Life Insurance,		21	21 1-2	for 20 paid
Mutonic Loan,		106	107	
School Bridge Shares,		136	140	
Delaware,	do.	50	53	for 30 paid
Lancas. Turnp. Shares,		52	56	per cent.
Germantown do.		50	52	
Clich. & Willow G.	do.	63	70	
Chesnut Hill and Spring House Turnp.	do.	85		
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		100	102	
Frankford Turnpike,		50	53	per cent.
Schuylkill Nav. Co.		100	102	
Do. do.	pref.	118	120	
Union Canal Company,		225	250	for 200 pd.
Do. do. 6 per ct. Loan,		112	113	
Ches. & Delaware Canal		130	135	for 100 pd.
Do. do. do. Shares,		100	101	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 60 days,	110	110 1-2
France,	5 1-6	5 1-4

ENGINE COMPANIES.

1. Assistance,	15. Hope,
2. Columbia,	16. Humane,
3. Delaware,	17. Northern Liberties,
4. Diligent,	18. Pennsylvania,
5. Fair Mount,	19. Philadelphia,
6. Federal,	20. Reliance,
7. Franklin,	21. Relief,
8. Friendship,	22. Resolution,
9. Globe,	23. Southwark,
10. Good Intent,	24. United States,
11. Good Will,	25. Vigilant,
12. Hand in Hand,	26. Washington,
13. Harmony,	27. Wecacoe.
14. Hibernia,	

HOSE COMPANIES.

1. Columbia,	9. Perseverance,
2. Diligent,	10. Philadelphia,
3. Fame,	11. Phœnix,
4. Good Intent,

To the publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the United States.

It is intended by the 1st of May next to publish a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the city or town where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will favor the notice *once* and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish, to Philadelphia, directed to "THE TRAVELLER."

Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.

P. S. Since the above Circular has appeared, Papers, &c are daily pouring in through the Mails from every part of the compass. They are immediately taken from the Post Office boxes and filed, and their titles, &c. arranged for publication. I am under grateful obligations to those gentlemen who thus aid me in the only practicable way of coming at certain information as regard to the immense extent of the *floating Literature* of the Republic. It is very desirable that no publisher in the United States, fail in sending on a copy as above respectfully proposed. THE TRAVELLER.

Philadelphia, March 13.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

London papers to the 16th January have been received.

The new British ministry had not yet been formed, and there was a probability that parliament would meet without a prime minister. The dissolution of the old ministry is variously accounted for; by some it is ascribed to the incapacity of lord Goderich; by others to the intrigues of the lord Chancellor; by others to the irreconcilable discords among the members of the Cabinet. The appointment of Mr. Herris as Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose principles were a decided opposition to those upon which the Administration was originally formed, it appears led to the utmost confusion and disorder. He was ultimately to send in his resignation, which it is said was accompanied by that of Mr. Huskisson, one of the leaders of the liberal party; and with these two the Prime Minister tendered in his own to the King, which was accepted. It is feared also from the King having immediately sent for the lord Chancellor and the Duke of Wellington, that he is disposed to form a tory administration, and one of the papers states the probability of the present Ministry being patched up under the Marquis of Wellesley, with the restoration of Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

A change in the Russian Cabinet has also taken place, but the particulars are not yet known.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

Jersey, Jan. 4.—On the 1st inst. the sloops *La Fanny*, of and from St. Malo, came into our roads, about half past two P. M. There not being sufficient water in the harbour, she tacked off, and in waiting for a tide at a distance, eight passengers came off in boats, and the remainder, 16 or 17 in number, preferred not landing until the vessel could get into the pier. Soon after, a sudden and most tremendous hurricane arose; they immediately let go both anchors, which did not hold, and the vessel drifted on the rocks, about one mile from the shore. The master with two of the crew and four passengers, took to the boat; shortly after the vessel went down, when eleven passengers and two of the crew perished. Two boats attempted to go off to their assistance, but from the tremendous sea they were obliged to put back. If there fortunately had been a life-boat here they would have been all saved. In the number of those ascertained to have perished are—Lord Harley, son of Lord Oxford, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, with an adopted child, Miss Murray, Mrs. Duval and Master Collins.

A second irruption of the Thames Tunnel took place on the *12th January—and so suddenly* as to cause the loss of six lives. The Tunnel is completely filled with water. An early meeting of the Proprietors was to take place, to decide whether the work should be abandoned, or further prosecuted.

It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law, absorb in income nearly nine millions per annum, and that in three generations of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the kingdom passes through their hands.

Great numbers of Irish poor who are passed from the London parishes to Bristol, to be from thence conveyed to their own country, are no sooner delivered at Bristol, than they return by precisely the same route to London. Sometimes a hundred in a week are passed, and the very same faces are in a few days seen returning.

A gunsmith shot himself dead in January last, in Paris, with his own carbine, because he had long tried in vain to become a great marks-man. The variety of ambition's freaks is endless.

The government of Naples has undertaken to pursue new and extensive excavations in Herculaneum.

Ismalie, the new novel of Vicompte D'Arlincourt, is said by the French journalists to have caused the Parisian public to forget *M. de Vidale*, for a few days.

Mecca, the "holy city," has been taken by the Wechabites, who put 4000 of the inhabitants to the sword. The pacha of Egypt has thus now work cut out for him nearer home than Greece—and the "holy city" must not remain in the hands of "misbel dogs!"

On the 10th Jan. the marriage of M. Adolph Perrier, son of M. Augustine Perrier, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, with Mademoiselle de Lafayette, daughter of M. Georges de Lafayette, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, took place. Immediately after the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom set off for the Chateau de la Grange, the residence of the bride's grandfather, General de Lafayette.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The editor of the Daily Advertiser, has received the following letter from a correspondent. Business at Lisbon is uncommonly dull; the Bank had stopped payment. Exchange on London 1006 rs. 49 1-2. Preparations were going forward for the reception of Don Miguel, who was daily expected from England, to assume the Regency of Portugal. The Cortes was opened 2d Jan. by a short speech from the Regent in person.

A letter received in New York from a gentleman of that city, dated at Rome, the 28th December, says: "The Austrian minister has this day communicated to the Papal government the fact that the Porte has consented to the mediation of Austria."

Extract of a Letter dated Smyrna, 23d December, 1827.

"A Tartar arrived yesterday from Scio to the Pacha, states, that in a sortie made on Friday last, by the Turkish garrison, 25,000 Greeks were killed and wounded."

A letter from the Mediterranean, dated Nov. 27th, says—"The Pacha, (Tahir Bey,) who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarino, arrived at Constantinople on the 20th inst. and in full Divan, gave an account of the battle. The Sultan was furious, and as we are informed, issued orders to exterminate all the Franks in that capital; but fortunately recalled them."

The packet ship Virginia, Collins, at New York from Vera Cruz, brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th of February. The Mexican squadron remained in port. Commodore Porter sailed on the 17th, in a small pilot boat, it was understood for Tampico. The United States' ship Natchez had touched at Vera Cruz, and sailed again a week or ten days before the Virginia left there.

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Peter the Prophet," shall have a place.

"Ivanhoe" shall be gratified. The manuscript of the last article may be had by him upon application at this office.

Salim's song is very pretty.

Lilla is welcome; we should like to hear from her more frequently.

Senex is never troublesome. His communications are generally very meritorious.

Sonnet to the Moon, R. and several other communications have been received and shall be attended to.

HEALTH.

We have just risen from the perusal of a book written with a view of giving maxims for the preservation of health, and the consequent prolongation of life,

"In life, if *long* can be."

We have forgotten the name of the author, nor is it essential to the purpose of our present paragraph that we should remember it, or that we should copy his exact prescriptions, as remedies to diseases—we would rather catch a few of his ideas on prevention, mingle them with the result of our own experience, and give them to our readers as evidences of our wish to do good.

The first of earthly blessings (next to a clear conscience) is HEALTH; and we do not know how a man can have a clear conscience, who has abused the gift of Providence in destroying his health. From the cradle to the grave has ever been a downward and rapid passage, especially to the view of those who have nearly attained the goal of their earthly race. "Evil and few have been the days of my pilgrimage," said the patriarch; and his language will be adopted by all who know they are so near their close—but short as is the course, our follies contrive to lessen its extent, and strew a large portion of it with thorns and galling impediments.

From infancy, we neglect the great mean of earthly good; the nurse distorts the form of the new born infant, and the parent vitiates the appetite of the growing child. The solid and wholesome viands of a friendly table, have few attractions for those whose stomachs are pampered with the unwholesome condiments of sweetmeats and spiced sauces.

The child is coaxed to school with a pennyworth of candy, and rewarded for diligence there, by a double allowance on his return; his breakfast is recommended to him by a supernumerary quota of sugared cakes, and the evening's meal closes upon a day of regular mastication, with a supplementary quantity of spice and jumbles—the dear child is a short time grows pale; is supposed to have worms—takes medicine, has his stomach cleared out, and is ready to commence a new course of gorging. Girls who attend dancing schools, and boys who are expert at tops and marbles, may for some years support this inward disorganization; but when the parlour becomes the scene for the former, and the latter are consigned to the college or the country house, the lack of customary exercise gives a predominancy to the causes of disease, and females wither under the influence of early sown seeds of sickness; their "May of life falls into the seer, the yellow leaf," and father and mother join to censure the *climate*; the young men are *dispeptic*, and moan over a sedentary life, apparently unconscious that

"The young disease, which must subdue at length,
Grew with their growth, and strengthened with their strength."

Nor is the existence of this inward dissolution sufficiently regarded; the excess is indeed a subject of lamentation, and a cause for resort to powerful medicines—but once temporarily removed, and the evil is coaxed forward again by a new and most vigorous application to the all prevailing causes. No sooner does the appetite return, than the fatted calf is killed, the smoking viands of the table again entice; again resolution yields; the stomach is overcharged;—again is the whole head sick, and the whole heart faint—the repeated ravages upon the constitution render each successive debauch more effectual—habits of indolence succeed, and at length resolution is lost—desire fails those that look out at the window or darkened—to a morbid appetite succeeds a loathing—to the excited muscles and nerves, follows the palsied arm; the hectic of fever alternates with the paleness of debility, consumption wastes away, man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.

Now is any parent so blind as not to discover that it was negligence on his part towards the child, that laid the foundation for disease? And seeing this, will any one continue the folly? We hear much of the healthfulness of those who reside in the country; we give all credit to country air and country exercise, but we beg leave to observe that children in the country are less exposed to the destructive influence of confectionaries—wholesome food gives tone to their stomachs, and strength is acquired in childhood to sustain the ravages of disease to which all are more or less exposed.

In the city, however, male and female neglect what is due to themselves; forego accustomed exercise, provoke appetites with pernicious food, and insure disease by gratification; these things are becoming more and more evident, yet not the less prevalent—But the sum of the whole matter is this: be moderate in eating and drinking, in exercise and in pleasure, in expectation and in anger, and health is assuredly yours.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, March 7.—*Ten Mowbray's—John Rock.*

Saturday, March 8.—*Ten Mowbray's—Highland Reel.*

Monday, March 10.—*Belle's Stratagem—Winning a Husband.*

Tuesday, March 11.—*Red Rover—Raising the Wind.*

Wednesday, March 12.—*Soldier's Daughter—100l. Note.*

Thursday, March 13.—*Red Rover—Village Lawyer.*

We have not seen any performance this winter with which we were so highly delighted as *Miss Clara Fisher's* personation of the *Ten Mowbrays*. The variety and number of characters which, in this piece, she assumes, all of which are marked by traits that we recognise as being perfectly familiar in our every day intercourse with the world, are calculated to interest us, while the judgment and discrimination she displays in portraying the peculiarities of each, added to the exquisite skill with which she exhibits the general characteristics of childhood, make us admire her fertile genius and early maturity of mind. To particularize any one of the Mowbray's as superior to the others would be unjust, for each was sustained with so much truth and fidelity to nature, that to say it was inferior to any of the others, would be to censure it without any sufficient cause. The glutton and the drunkard—the soldier and the sailor—the fop and the rake—the hunter—the fine lady—the silly child, and the amiable and sensible girl, were all of them highly finished and natural performances, and had we seen Miss Fisher in no other characters than these, we should not have hesitated to pronounce her a first-rate dramatic genius. Throughout the piece the audience exhibited symptoms of the greatest delight, and we question whether our old favourite Jefferson, whose name is a synonyme for mirth, ever drew out louder bursts of laughter than followed several of Miss Fisher's *Mowbrays*.

We have seldom seen Mr. Hathwell to more advantage than as the old uncle; and John Jefferson contributed materially to the pleasure of the evening by his excellent performance of the gardener.

On Saturday Miss Fisher's benefit and last appearance. The house as was anticipated, was crowded in every parts the audience was highly fashionable. She repeated the *Ten Mowbrays* in the same style of excellence, and with the same success as regarded the audience, who were all apparently "hugely satisfied."

She took Moggy M'Gilpin in the after piece of *The Highland Reel*, which she sustained very judiciously. Jefferson's Shelty was, as usual, very good.

The *Red Rover* continues to draw tolerable houses. We wish that all our readers who have not seen this splendid production, would avail themselves of the first opportunity to do so, as it is really the finest scenic representation we have ever witnessed. Miss Clara Fisher, who has played at every theatre of note in Great Britain, is said to have remarked that the moving panorama of the departure of *The Caroline* is the finest scene she has ever beheld upon any stage, and we have no doubt (whether she made the remark or not) that it is decidedly the best that has been any where produced.

Miss Rock made a first appearance in Philadelphia on Monday. We were sorry to observe that the house was rather thin, but could not feel great surprise because the piece selected, (the Belle's Stratagem,) had been performed twice within a fortnight, and is not at any time a very great favourite. Miss Rock sustained *Letitia Hardy* in such a manner as could not fail to convince all who saw her that her dramatic powers are of the first order. In the hoyden scene, she was natural, without being vulgar, and in the masquerade scene she imparted more feeling to the dialogue than we had supposed it susceptible of. She sings delightfully—her voice is exquisitely sweet, and finely cultivated. Her dancing is light, easy and graceful, in short she is an actress of very versatile talents, and we hope will have, as she certainly deserves, a good run.

Mr. Cowell opened the Washington Theatre on Monday evening.

Mrs. Knight, Mr. Keene, and Mr. Barnes are playing in Charleston.

Mr. E. Forrest played Damon in Boston on Monday evening last. Mr. Wallack, Miss Kelly, and Mrs. Wallack were playing against him at the other house.

Mr. Booth has played *Orestes*, at the French theatre in New Orleans, with distinguished, indeed with complete success. The first scene was not entirely satisfactory, but the audience soon forgot his English pronunciation, and Mr. B. and Madame Closel, disputed the palm before a French audience, in reciting French verse. After the curtain dropped, the audience called for Mr. Booth and saluted him by long and reiterated applause.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Princess Charlotte, Ried, Liverpool, dry goods, &c.

Brig Warbler, Pillsbury, 55, Malaga via Gibraltar, wine.

—— Montpelier, Vose, 15, New Orleans, sugar, &c.

—— Shamrock, Crawford, 15, New Orleans, sugar, &c.

—— Zapporah, Delerdenier, Charante (France) via Charleston, brandy.

Schr. Phœnix, Lane, 14, Gloucester, fish.

—— Economy, Gilbert, 14, Gloucester, fish.

—— Mirror, Wilcox, 3, New York, mdze.

—— Waterloo, Briggs, 20, Maracaibo, coffee, &c.

—— Adira, Hall, 7, Providence, mdze.

—— Emigrant, Prince, 10, Portland, mdze.

—— William S., Connelly, 3, New York, mdze.

—— Maryland, Fiveash, 19, Tampico, cocoa.

—— Enterprize, Lee, 20, Newburyport, mdze.

—— Nymph, Day, 10, Salem, mdze.

—— Independence, Whiting, 68, Mosquito, fruit, &c.

—— Tritom, Crowell, 3, New York, mdze.

—— Sea Horse, Somers, 7, Richmond, coal.

—— Transport, Churchward, 3, Norfolk, lumber.

—— Esther & Sally, Bancroft, 5, Alexandria, mdze.

—— New York, Chambers, 7, Richmond, coal.

—— Perseverance, Irons, 3, Norfolk, lumber.

—— Superior Tunnell, 4, Norfolk, lumber.

—— Cyrus, Crowell, 12, Halifax, in ballast.

—— Temple, Wagner, 8, Wilmington, N.C. naval stores.

—— Olive, Taylor, 3, Snowhill, mdze.

—— Three Sisters, Lellison, 5, Folly Landing, grain.

—— Socrates, Ryder, New York, mdze.

—— Zelia, Townsend, 2, New York, mdze.

—— Volant, Short, 10, Newburyport, mdze.

—— Jane, Barnett, 5, Charleston, molasses.

—— Mexican, Pepper, 7, Boston, mdze.

—— Gen. Jackson, Tillet, 6, Edenton, N. C. naval stores.

—— Isabella, Travers, 6, Baltimore, mdze.

—— George, Lincoln, 3, Boston, mdze.

Sloop Philip Smith, Bayless, 2, Sinepaxent, mdze.

—— Friendship, Teal, 5, Baltimore, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Tuscarora, Serrill, Liverpool; Carolinian, Howes, Charleston.

Brigs Mary Ann, Rogan, Laguira; Benjamin Franklin, Wing, Boston; Franklin, Kay, New Orleans; Ocean, Day, Brazil.

Schrs. Atlantic, Alligood, Valparaiso; Cyrus, Crowell, Wilmington, N. C.; Commerce, Weeks, Baltimore; Fair Play, Scott, Wilmington, N.C.; Philadelphia, Leaming, Newbern, N. C.; Saluda, Wood, New York; Messenger, Kelly, Providence; Amelia, Vaudine, Port au Prince.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED, ten miles from the city, a Lady, qualified to instruct a few children in music, and the usual branches of an English education; a knowledge of French would be desirable. A letter addressed to W. H. Bustleton, Pa. mentioning qualifications and references, will be attended to. march 15—3t*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 16th day of April next, at the house now kept by Joseph Wildes, innkeeper, in Mount Holly, in the County of Burlington, books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the company called "The President, Managers and Company for the improvement of the navigation of the North Branch of Raneocas Creek," agreeable to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to empower the Governor of this State to incorporate a company to improve the Navigation of the North Branch of Raneocas Creek," and of the supplements thereto, dated March 12, 1828.

JOHN BLACK,
ANTHONY S. EARL,
SAMUEL W. RUDD,
JOHN DOBBINS,
ABRAHAM BROWN } Commissioners.

march 15—4t

SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age and steady habits, wants a situation as Salesman in a Flour, Hardware, Dry Good, or Stationary Store; can keep a plain set of books, or write in a counting house, would take an agency to go to the westward, &c. &c. Good recommendations can be given. A line addressed to S. S. S. and left at this office, will be duly attended to. march 15—3t*

Abel Haines and Richard H. Stockton.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves in the wholesale and retail Dry Good business, trading under the firm of HAINES & STOCKTON, at No. 47 North Second street, where a share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Just received a general assortment of Staple and French Goods. march 15—3t*

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles, WILMON WHILDEN, M. D. to Miss REBECCA C. WHITAKER, all of this city.

On the 25th of October last, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, PETER BECK, Esq. of Southwark, to the amiable and accomplished Miss REBECCA SIDLES, of this city.

On the 8th inst. in this city, by J. N. Barker, Esq. Mr. MATHEW W. JEFFERSON, of Jefferson county, Va. to Miss SERENA M. daughter of the late John E. Spencer, Esq. of Centreville, Md.

On the 29th ult. at Flemington, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. HART WILSON, to Miss AMELIA, daughter of Mr. Neal Hart.

On the 6th inst. at New York, by the Rev. Dr. Feltus, Mr. THOMAS J. CARTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN HARDY, of New York.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Manning Force, Mr. JACOB S. COLLINS, to Miss MARGARET STACKHOUSE.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Davis, Mr. JOHN J. BLACK, of Grove Ville, to Miss HETTY K. LONGSTRETH, of Crosswicks, N. J.

On the 4th ult. at New Orleans, HENRY W. PALFREY, Esq. (of the firm of Palfrey & Worthington,) to Miss MARY D. daughter of A. H. Inskeep, Esq.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. W. L. McCalla, Mr. SAMUEL B. PATTERSON, to Miss ANN P. eldest daughter of the late Thomas Scroggy, both of this city.

On Friday evening, the 7th inst. Mr. LEANDER WEBB, to Miss MARY KELLY, both of this city.

On Sunday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Dr. AUGUSTUS ATLEE DE HAVEN, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. Joseph Courtney, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Ely, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, late of New Haven, (Conn) to CATHARINE, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Freeman.

On Thursday afternoon, 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sisty, Mr. SAMUEL CRAWFORD, to Miss MATILDA ALBESON, all of Gloucester county, N. J.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, the 14th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES WHELAN, Jr.—His friends are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral from his late residence, No 29 Noble street, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock

On the 11th inst. Mrs. SARAH, wife of George Pearson.

On the 13th inst. EDWIN H. son of George Brewerton, aged 22 months.

On the 10th inst. Mr. JAMES ROGERS, aged 35 years.

On the 8th inst. WILLIAM HEMDELL, Senior, aged 90 years.

On the 6th inst. of Consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, DEBORAH D. LUTZ, aged 29 years.

On the 12th inst. after a short illness, ANNA CAROLINE, only daughter of Jacob F. Peis.

On the 11th inst. at the residence of her father in Delaware county, ESTHER, youngest daughter of Enos Reese, aged 8 years.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. HENRIETTA SOLLADAY, aged 29 years.

On the 7th inst. JOHN, only son of John H. Alsuck, deceased, aged 6 months.

On Friday, the 7th inst. Capt. JOHNSTON SKINNER.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. ELIZA, widow of the late Joseph Rogers, aged 62 years.

On the 7th inst. Mr. EDWARD MILES, aged 78 years.

On the 8th inst. aged 78 years, Mrs. JANE, widow of William Gray.

On the 8th inst. after a short but severe indisposition, aged 84 years, Mrs. MARY, wife of Mr. John Burge.

On the 7th inst. JAMES E. son of David B. Lee, Esq. aged 2 years.

On the 5th inst. Miss RACHEL, second daughter of Mr. James McCauley, aged 28 years.

On the 6th inst. at the house of the Rev. John Mitchelmore, in Lewistown, Del. Miss MARY, daughter of John M'Fee, Esq. late of Philadelphia, aged 16 years.

In Reading, Berkshire, England, Nov. 14th 1827, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BROOKER, mother of Capt. B. Brooker, of Philadelphia.

On the 24th ult. after an illness of five days, aged 65 years, JOSEPH ATKINSON. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a native of Bristol, Pa. and for the last thirty-five years of his life, resided at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

In Attleborough, Mass aged *one hundred and three years*, Miss MARY WILMARTH.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE subscriber formerly residing in Race street, below Seventh, respectfully informs the public, that he has recommenced a Domestic Carpet Manufactory, at No. 255 Race, first above 7th street, where he carries on the business more extensively on an improved plan and pledges himself to give full satisfaction to all who will favour him with their orders. JOSEPH MALCOLMSON.

march 14—3t*

QUADRILLE PARTY.

A. BONNAFFON respectfully informs the Subscribers and others, that his 4th and last Quadrille Party will take place on the 17th inst. being St. Patrick's Day. New Tickets will be given both to Ladies and Gentlemen, for that evening. Tickets ready for delivery on Monday, the 10th inst. march 8—2t

Maelzel's Exhibition of the CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW, &c. &c.

No. 48 South Fifth street,

BETWEEN WALNUT and PRUNE, will re-open for a short time every evening, (Sundays excepted,) Exhibition to commence precisely at half past seven o'clock.

Doors open half an hour previously.

Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

march 13—tf

WANTED.

A Apprentice to the Printing business, aged about 14 or 15, of good moral character, one who is familiar with M. S. will be preferred. Apply at this Office.

REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered for Public Sale, on Fifth-Day, the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of STEPHEN HORNE, in Darby, a Lot, containing about one acre more or less, situated in the said Village of Darby, in Delaware County, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, and bounded by land of Ann Perry and the Chester and Springfield roads, on which is erected a large Brick and Stone Dwelling, now occupied by a number of families, and well adapted for a weaving establishment or other public business.

Conditions made known at the time of sale, and those wishing to view the property previous thereunto, may apply to the Subscriber, living in Darby aforesaid.

3 mo. 15—3t* JOSEPH DODGSON.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.

march 14—6t*

DR. JEWETT'S

IMPROVED VEGETABLE OR GERMAN SPECIFIC.

THESE IMPROVED PILLS are an effectual remedy for *dyspepsia, or indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heartburn, sickness, at the stomach, oppression, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, clammyness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor*, and all those very affective complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and *derangement in the functions of the liver.*

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a graduate in medicine, of the University of Gœttingen, now a practitioner of high celebrity, in Cambridge, Mass.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the Liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to those articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favour of so valuable a medicine.

(Signed) CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN, M. D.

N. B. In the above recommendation, I particularly refer to those Pills inclosed in a blue wrapper, and signed on a yellow label, *H. Plumley.*

Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1827. C. F. BAUMLIN, M. D.

Certificate of Dr. A. S. Grenville.

Having the most satisfactory evidence of the medical qualities, and highly salutary operation of JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, (prepared by H. Plumley,) in cases of indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, disease of the liver, &c. I would confidently recommend their use to those who may be afflicted with the above class of complaints, as an invaluable remedy. (Signed) A. S. GRENVILLE.

Cambridgeport, Sept. 15, 1827.

These valuable Pills are for sale in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; Frederick Brown, North East corner of Chesnut and Fifth street; and Thomas Cave, corner of South and Market street, where also may be had the genuine Lee's W. Bilious Pills, and Dr. Thompson's celebrated Eye Water. march 15—2teow

The Union Canal Lottery,

2d CLASS, FOR 1828.

WILL be drawn in this city next Wednesday, (tickets very scarce,) a few for sale at B. Davis' office No. 34 North Third street, opposite Hirshell's Hotel.

march 14—1t

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

On MONDAY, the 7th of April, 1828, will be Published, the First Number of a Daily Evening Paper, under the above title.

IT is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honourable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of society in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connection with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the indiscriminating zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall rejoice to promote every meritorious literary enterprize, observing in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The lowest reputation shall not control the expression of our own opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour to reduce to their proper level; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical powers of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. In *fidelity* to their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that committing zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE will be published by CHARLES ALEXANDER (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,) at No 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to patronize "The Daily Chronicle," will accompany their orders, addressed to the publisher, with six months subscription in advance, and they will be promptly attended to.

Country Editors, who are disposed to assist in promoting the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle*, will confer a favour by inserting the above, and will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange. March 1—tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership of Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, under the firm of *Atkinson and Alexander*, was dissolved on the 23d day of February, 1828, by mutual consent. The publication of the Casket and Saturday Evening Post will be continued by S. C. Atkinson, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said concern.

S. C. ATKINSON,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the firm of Atkinson & Alexander, are respectfully solicited to make payment, promptly, to enable the subscriber to make a complete and speedy settlement of the accounts; and those having demands against the firm, are requested to present them to S. C. ATKINSON.

March 1, 1828.

MOORE HALL MILL.

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 7 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, lying on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 65 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.

march 6—tf

SELECT CLASSES

OF YOUNG LADIES TAUGHT,

By D. HUTTON,

AT No. 19 Jansom street, four doors below Eighth street.

MORNING CLASSES.

First, Penmanship.
Second, English Grammar and History.
Third, Arithmetic.
Fourth, Geography.

Composition, Book Keeping, by double entry, and the minor branches of the Mathematics will be taught as individuals may require. Terms moderate.

Per Quarter of twelve weeks—	
For the four specified classes collectively,	$10 00
For each class separately,	3 00
The latter branches separately,	10 00
Altogether,	13 00

No pains will be spared to render satisfaction.

As to reference enough could be given, but the subscriber having been twelve years in the business, and known as a teacher, it is deemed superfluous.

Having found by experience that one great reason of pupils not making a greater proficiency in study is, the erroneous mode of blending the branches of education together, crowding the minds of children with so much, and loading their memories with so confused a mass of matter, (thus commanding the attention of the teacher to so many objects together or in quick succession, that it is impossible to convey that instruction on each branch which the young mind requires) he has adopted this plan.

Hoping to meet with a liberal patronage from a generous and enlightened public, I subscribe myself their friend.

march 15—4t D. H.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AN elegant work of the city of Philadelphia: a revival of the best plates of Birch's well known views of the city, with additions, comprising eleven sheets of the most interesting subjects. The frontispiece is a correct Portrait of Penn's Tree, taken in its highest prime by Thomas Birch, and but little before its decay, a commendation is now continued upon its site in white marble.

This part of the work has been long out of print, separated from its minor subjects and inferior plates, with an intention of supplying and placing it upon a better basis for a more extensive work; the city has sustained many losses by removals of elegant structures and damages by fire; it is the intention of the proprietor in his supplement, to supply those losses with other memorable relics, such as shall be worthy to come in with the new improvements, and so construct the work so that it may be bound with cards and sheets to receive all other publications illustrative of the city, and place it on the principles of Peasant's London, for the use of History. To be had at Mr. Dobson's, 108 Chesnut street, or at the Proprietor's, No. 109 Cherry street, between Sixth and Seventh. march 8—4t

Hides, Leather, &c.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. at their old stand 107 Chesnut Street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry and salted, Tanner's oil, Tanner's and Currier's tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

All kinds of leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission. jan 5—3mcow

Auction Goods at 4 per cent.

AT No. 46 North 4th St. 4 doors above Arch, 1 case 1200 yards English seersucker ginghams at 31 1-4 cts. usual retail price 37 1-2 cts.; 45 dozen Men's brown and russet cotton hose at 50 cts. a pair, usual retail price 62 1-2; 300 dozen Ladies assorted coloured Hankin gloves at 37 1-2 cts. a pair, usual retail price 50 cts.; 100 yards 6-4 German oil cloth for table covers at 37 1-2, usual retail price 50 cents; 3 cases superior No. 4 London pins 6 1-4 cts. per sheet, usual retail price 12 1-2 cts.; spool cotton 2 cts. per spool; cotton balls from No. 10 to No. 40, at 1 cent per ball 3 threaded and warranted strong; 20 dozen gentlemens' hdkfs. at 62 1-2 cts. retail price 75 cts.; a large assortment of brown and bleached muslins which will be retailed at the wholesale prices; 6/8 a few left of those superior large good cambrick hdkfs. at $1 per hdkf. they are retailing them at 2d No. at $1.50.

march 13—tf JOHN MENNELY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Columbian Transportation Line, between Philadelphia and New York, via Bordentown and Washington, for the conveyance of merchandize, specie, baggage, &c. by steamboats Pennsylvania and New York, runs every day, (Sunday except d.)

The Proprietors respectfully inform the public that they have effected insurance against fire and water to a liberal amount, on merchandize shipped by their Line; they also have effected insurance against fire on merchandize stored in each of their offices in Philadelphia and New York for the benefit of shippers and consignees.

For freight apply at the office, No. 61 North Front street, Philadelphia, and at No. 31 Washington street, New York.

VAN SANTVOORD, NORCROSS & Co.

march 15—3t*

Exhibition for the Benefit of the WIDOW'S ASYLUM.

MR. MAELZEL will devote the entire receipts of his exhibition on Monday the 17th inst. to the benefit of the Widow's Asylum.

Maelzel's Exhibition of the Conflagration, &c. takes place every evening. march 15—3t.

ROBBERY.

THE store of the subscriber was broken open on the evening of the 12th inst. between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, and a number of articles stolen, viz.

1 Second hand silver watch, maker's name Mr. Williams, London, No. 790—George Lewis, do No. 553—Bulle, do. No. 191—Geo. H. Bochack, 9374—Charleston, London

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Solutions to the Conundrums of the 1st of March.

1 Because it is *in-action*.
2 Because it is succeeded by *stand*.
3 Because he loves *darkness* rather than *light*.
4 Because it is found *a-gain*.
5 Because the *devil* was concerned in it.
6 Because it is the *centre of gravity*.
7 A *fee-tune*.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Search diligently, and when ye have found me follow my ways.

I am a derivative word of seven letters, and ought to be beneficial to any society.

My 3d and 6th are alike;
My 1st, 2d, 3d and 7th is a road;
My 1st, 3d and 7th is a seaman;
My 5th, 6th and 7th belong only to a female;
My 2d, 3d and 7th is the power of judging of harmonics;
My 2d and 7th taken out leaves me a button;
My 1st, 2d and 3d is a plant found in China;
My 1st, 3d and 7th transposed, is a small animal;
My 1st, 2d, 5th and 7th transposed, is a large animal;
My 1st, 3d, 4th and 7th transposed, accompany criminals to execution;
My 1st, 3d, 6th and 7th transposed, is a weed;
My 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 7th transposed, is a round substance.
My 3d, 4th, 6th and 7th transposed, is a convent;
My 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th transposed, denote pimples in the face.

Now I am what I am, and too much neglected,
Can you tell what I am, and not be affected;
If without trouble, you should find me out,
Think not that your time is badly laid out.

PEASANT.

EPIGRAM.
SELECTED.

A Colonel by chronicles late it appears,
To style gave a feast to his crack volunteers;
The dishes were great, but the glasses so small,
His heroes could scarcely drink any at all.

The Commandant then to his right and left wing,
Said, gentlemen charge, let us drink to the king!
A jolly Sub, eyeing his glass at the time,
Cried Colonel, here's hardly enough for a Prime.

To preserve, by publication, the following elegant production, in the form of an Acrostic, composed by an amiable young lady, about to change her name of A. P. to A. B. The insertion of it in your next interesting paper, will greatly oblige a subscriber.

Genial as the wildest breeze,
Eastern countries blowing o'er;
Or smoother than the summer stream is
Rolling near the quiet shore.
Gilded by each day with joy,
Ever free from cares alloy;
Dearest sir, may fortune shower
All those blessings every hour;
Virtue's bland and sweet as thine,
In brilliant beauty always shine,
Sparkling like gem from Indian mine.

EPIGRAM.

Said Sarah to Ann, one day while at leisure,
"What book will afford the most exquisite pleasure?"
"I think," replied Ann, while her countenance brightened,
"The Bible by which the dark mind is enlightened."

J. S. D.

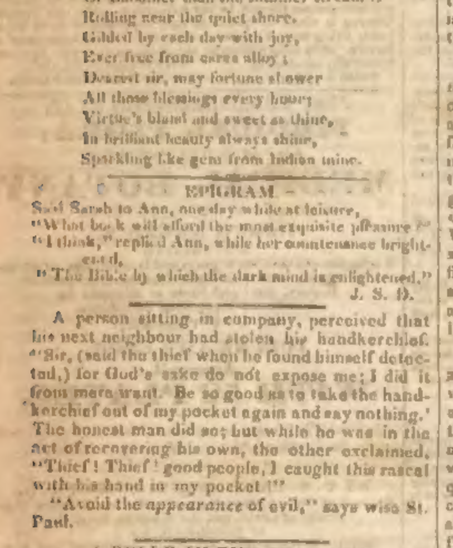
A person sitting in company, perceived that his next neighbour had stolen his handkerchief. "Sir, (said the thief when he found himself detected,) for God's sake do not expose me; I did it from mere want. Be so good as to take the handkerchief out of my pocket again and say nothing.' The honest man did so; but while he was in the act of recovering his own, the other exclaimed, "Thief! Thief! good people, I caught this rascal with his hand in my pocket!"

"Avoid the *appearance* of evil," says wise St. Paul.

A BELLE IN THE YEAR 1351.

Her head was encircled with a turban, or covered with a species of mitre of enormous height, from the summit of which ribbons floated in the air like the streamers from the head of a mast. Her tunic was half of one color and half of another; a zone deeply embroidered and richly ornamented with gold confined her waist; and from it were suspended in front two daggers in their respective pouches.—Thus attired she rode in the company of her knight to justs and tournaments.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.
NEW SERIES.



No. VI.

Botanic Name } ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM.
English Name } *Sea Side Thistle.*
French Name } *Panicaut Maritime.*

The name of Thistle is given in English to all the plants which are pungent, and therefore to many genera widely different, such as *Cardinus, Carlina, Centaurea, Bifrontea, Argemone, Eryngium*, &c. The true Thistle, however, belongs to the genus *Cardinus*, and the *Carlina*, very akin to it, which have both compound flowers, and five Syngenesious stamina. The *Bifrontea* is properly the Teazel rather than Thistle, and has compound flowers with four free stamina. The *Argemone* belongs to the Poppy tribe, with many stamina, while *Eryngium*, belongs to the umbelliferous tribe with five free stamina. Yet it differs an anomaly in this family by having the blossoms in heads surrounded by a pentaphillous involucre, instead of a lone one; but it belongs to Pentandria like them.

Thistles are considered as weeds, yet they are often useful plants, and even ornamental. Species of this genus *Eryngium Amethystinum*, called blue Thistle, native of the Mediterranean, is all over of a beautiful sky blue colour, and cultivated in gardens for its beautiful appearance. The *Eryngium Maritimum* is of a blueish green, or glaucous appearance all over, and has medical properties; it grows on all the shores of Europe, and has been naturalized in America. Thistles are also known as being the emblem or coat of arms of Scotland, and the favorite food of the sober and patient Donkey, the most valuable of domestic animals.

The root is perennial, radical; leaves crowded, stem forked, leaves trifid, oblong, laciniated, pungent. Blossoms ovival on peduncles, street central, pentaphyllous, with toothed, pungent, oblong divisions; flowers central, bluish, in a round head, with a concrete calix, five small petals, five stamina, one concrete pistil, two styles, &c.

Thistles are the emblems of a THRIFTY and WARY state.

ROUSE NOT A SLEEPING WEAVER.

An honest weaver, who occupied a most knee-speckle bottom room in the front *laft*, had long been an habitual worshipper of Morpheus. He generally contrived to keep himself awake until the text was announced; when, as if he could dream the rest, down he sunk, as fast as a nail in the Tolbooth door. This at length became most intolerably annoying; for what was pleasurable repose to him, was none to the congregation, since his oblivious state was forcibly indicated by a variety of melodious tones, somewhat less loud than those of an enraged bull. Such conduct, besides setting a grievous example to others, seemed to evince an absolute contempt for religious ordinances. The minister sent two elders to remonstrate with the slumbering sinner on the exceeding sinfulness of his behaviour. 'I canna help it, sirs,' said John, 'I'm a hard working man a' the week, but Sabbath; and though I like the kirk and our minister weel, unless ye ca' the hend off me, I canna keep me een open.' 'Weel then John, if ye will allow Satan to exercise his power over you in this devoring dwamming way in the very kirk itself, wha gars you sit in the front laft, where a' body amaist sees you? Can you no tak a back seat, and there your een will be less seen and heard.' 'Take a back seat?' said John, 'na, na, I'll never quit my cozie corner; my great-grandfather, my grandfather, and my father, a' sat there, and there sit will John, come o't what will!' The elders, with heavy hearts, returned to the minister, and reported the stubborn, truculent and unchristian-like behaviour of the incorrigibly drowsy Webster. 'Let him alone,' replied the worthy man, 'I think the best way to cure him of his sinful mulndy, is to affront him; he is a poor, but proud creature; I'll rebuke him before the whole congregation.' Next Sabbath forenoon, the text was hardly given out, when as usual, down sinks John, and begins to serenade his neighbours with, if possible, more than his accustomed berrs. 'Sit up, John Thompson!' cried the minister with a loud and earsplitting voice. 'I'm no sleeping, sir,' quoth John. 'O John, John, can you tell what I said last?' 'Oh, ay, Sir; ye said, sit up John Thompson.'

Dr. Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property, (fifty dollars we think) should be required for voting. The doctor was opposed to it. "To-day," said he, "a man owns a jackass worth fifty dollars, and he is entitled to vote; but before the next election the jackass dies. The man in the mean time, has become more experienced, his knowledge of the principles of government, and his acquaintance with mankind, are more extensive, and he is therefore better qualified to make a proper selection of rulers—but the jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. "Now, gentlemen," said he, addressing himself to the advocates of that qualification,—"pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? In the man or in the jackass?"

A little man asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands, after many fine offers? was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden.—A young friend of hers, during a walk requested her to go into a delightful canebrake, and there get him the handsomest reed; she must get it in once going through, without turning. She went and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed.—When he asked, if that was the handsomest one she saw? "Oh no," replied she. I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better, until I had gotten nearly through and then was obliged to select the best that was left."

A lady of an engaging appearance went into a store, after a few silver-eyed needles; and while the clerk was in waiting upon another lady, at the other end of the counter, the lady clapped two or three papers of the silver-eyes into her mouth. Unfortunately, the lad could see two ways at once, so as the lady was preparing to quit the shop without buying any, the gallant clerk, nimbly wheeling over the counter, begged she would excuse him, but really she looked so fascinating that he must have one kiss; and then squeezing her cheeks gently together, with his fingers and thumb, he kissed her until the very blushes trickled through her cheeks. It must have wounded the lady's feelings.

Major Cartwright, when a Lieutenant in the British navy, having refused to serve in the expedition under Lord Howe, against the North Americans, was asked whether he were not offered a command in the American navy? To which he replied, "I might have had a command of some importance, had such been my wish; had I not told my American friends, Joseph Wharton amongst others, who wished to persuade me to enter the service of the United States, that though I would never consent to bear arms against the liberties of North America, I considered that nothing could absolve a man from the duty he owed his own country, and that I would stick to the old ship as long as there was a plank of her above water.

INDIAN ARITHMETIC.

Their manner of numbering evidences the extreme simplicity of their language. We have asked of all the tribes, with which we have met, their numerical terms, as far as a hundred. In some few the terms are simple, as far as ten. In others, six is five-one, seven, five-two, and so on. Beyond ten, they universally count by reduplication of the tens. This they perform with great dexterity by a mechanical arithmetic, intricate to explain, but readily apprehended by the eye. The principal operations are bringing the open palms together, and then crossing the hands, which tells us far as a hundred. Some of the tribes are said to be perplexed in their attempts to number beyond a hundred. When the question turned upon any point, that involved great numbers, we have generally heard them avail themselves of an English word, the first, we believe, and the most universally understood by savages—'heap!'

DIRECTIONS TO PREVENT SICKNESS.

1. Soon as you feel too unwell to attend to your ordinary business lay it aside at once, and dismiss all care and anxiety about it; as rest and relaxation both of body and mind, are of the greatest consequence.

2. Observe a rigid abstinence as to diet by eating no food but that of the simplest and lightest kind; no more of this than the appetite craves, which will not be much. You will not starve to death during the first few days of an illness, though you may starve out the disease.

3. Avoid all kinds of spirits, wine, ale, and even cider. Drinks care, but never attempt to drown it with stimulating liquor unless you would increase the violence sevenfold. It is surprising that so many people should imbibe the absurb notion, that rum, wine, &c. are necessary in all manner of complaints.

4. Take no quack medicines or any thing else, with the nature of which you are not well acquainted. These few simple directions will be proper in the commencement of nineteen twentieths of the diseases of this country, taken as they rise; and if followed, will throw off a large proportion of them and mitigate the rest, so that their course will be milder, and their terminations more favorable. Many diseases are rendered untractable, and many lives lost, by improper management during the first twenty four hours of an illness, and before any medical assistance is deemed necessary.

5. Nothing is more incorrect or injurious than the theory which advises sick persons to eat and drink as much as they can in order to strengthen them. Weakness to be sure usually attends the attack of disease, but this weakness is not exhaustion or to be relieved by food or wine.

6. If, after a fair trial of what is above recommended, you are still unsuccessful in throwing off the disease, and find that you must be sick in good earnest, send for a physician who is worthy of your confidence, and follow his directions implicitly.

A CARD.
Nathan Bailey & Francis Wessels

HAVING entered into a copartnership, under the firm of BAILEY & WESSELS, would announce one of the opportunity of informing country merchants and others that they intend keeping a general assortment of DRY GOODS at No. 15 North Second *street*, which they will dispose of at reduced prices, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine.

NATHAN BAILEY,
FRANCIS WESSELS.

The subscriber anxious to close his individual business requests those persons indebted to make payment, and those having any demands to present them for settlement.

FRANCIS WESSELS,
19 North 2d street.

march 1—3t

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers, and in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
7 & South second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
46 Chesnut street.

Feb 16—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Lbs. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
N. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

feb 23—tf

SLOOP THETIS.
FOR SALE,
THE
SLOOP THETIS,

OF about 30 tons burthen, light draft of water and in good repair, suitable for the River trade. For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

feb 23—6t

PROPOSALS
For Publishing in the city of Philadelphia,
THE
"FARMER'S MAGAZINE,"

FOR the acquisition of AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY, and MISCELLANEOUS KNOWLEDGE.

"Knowledge is power."—*Bacon.*

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from AUTHENTIC SOURCES relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of STOCK, farming utensils, inlocrets, dairies, &c.; AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS; drawings and descriptions of USEFUL INVENTIONS; biblical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of DOMESTIC ANIMALS; accounts of such FOREIGN and DOMESTIC trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with INFORMATION relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the product of the soil, and advance the RURAL ECONOMY of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such REPORTS, addresses and papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES of this and other states.

A LAND REGISTER, will contain, so far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, FOR SALE, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed USEFUL.

Space will be afforded for the SOLID and STERLING BEAUTIES of LITERATURE, the useful arts and sciences, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography, Voyages and Travels; state of the MARKETS in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE will be published SEMI-MONTHLY; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That FORM and SIZE has been adopted which is *deemed* most convenient *for binding*, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the type, *(entirely new,)* and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and GRATIFY HIS PATRONS.

Editors giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the work. Address L. Z. RICHARDSON & Co. Agents for the Proprietors, Philadelphia. march 1—4t*

Just published the March No. of the CASKET, with the following embellishments:

The DARLING ASLEEP, dedicated to the Ladies; also, Views of GILPIN'S PAPER MILLS, on the Brandywine; THE DELAWARE WATER GAP; two cuts of the SCHOOL OF FLORA; and "LOVE BUILT A FAIR BOWER," a Ballad, sung by Miss E. Jefferson—*set to music.*

The portrait of J. Q. Adams was intended for the embellishment of this No. but the engraving proving unsatisfactory, the pretty plate of "*The Darling Asleep*" is introduced in its place, with the hope that it will please, *at least the ladies.* Arrangements have now been made with one of the first rate artists in this city for a handsome portrait of the President, to be in readiness for the June No. The indulgence of the patrons of the Cask-t is solicited for the delay.

The next No. will be embellished with a fine portrait of HENRY CLAY, (engraved by Longacre,) with a sketch of his biography.

THE SPLENDID SCHEME
OF the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, will be drawn on the 19th inst. wherein are contained the following Capitals.

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,850		1,850
2	1,000		2,000
2	600		1,200
4	400		1,600
8	200		1,600
39	50		1,950
39	40		1,560
22	30		1,170
78	15		1,170
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets only $5, Halves 2.50, Quarters 1.25, Eighths 62 cents, for Sale at CONIKER'S Lucky Office, No. 3 South Third Street Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, will be drawn on Wednesday, capital prize $10,000, Tickets only $5, shares in proportion. March 1—tf

COMMUNICATION.

JOHN GIBBS begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that tickets and shares are now selling by him in the next UNION CANAL and other Lotteries, where his friends can be accommodated with the same, as those fair and liberal terms which has always characterized him since his engagement in the profession. His friends must be aware that he does not accustom him self to puffing, nor is he habituated to the practice of handing to the public, prizes he never sold, but he wishes them not to forget, that in recent Lotteries he actually sold the following Capital Prizes: one of $30,000; one of $20,000; two of $12,000; three of $10,000; three of $5,000; and five of $10,000; which must be acknowledged is more than any other Broker can boast of in this city.

In entreating therefore to this truly fortunate, No. 4 1-2 South Third street, he pledges himself to afford a generous public such gratification then can be obtained elsewhere. march 1—tf

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 2 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand at his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, as copper Tea Kettles, with a full assortment of all kinds and WIDTHS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin Plates of brass, Block Tin, *Lead, Spelter*, Wire of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. &c. the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. Feb 16—1y

CITIZENS'
STEAM BOAT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,

Through in one day, via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam Boat Pennsylvania, Captain Z. W. Robbins, leaves Arch street wharf every morning (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock. Passengers for New York will take the coaches at Bordentown to Washington, there take the Steam Boat New York, Captain Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon. Fare through only $4.

N. B. For seats apply at the office, No. 25 North Third street, opposite the City Hotel, No. 8 Arch street, corner of Front street, or on the Captain on board the Boat at Arch street wharf. feb 23—tf

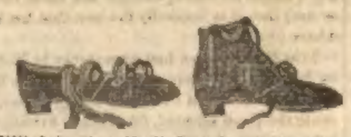
DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS valuable decoction was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and administered by him in his native forelight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of that Syrup, entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones the subscriber is encouraged (through the great and general call) to continue its sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, or respecting the cure of any disease. This Syrup has been happily used, and can be recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Bronchitis, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Liver, Vapours, Colds, Debilitation, Asthma, Canker, King's Evil, Mercurial Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made it can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent to all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction as to its effects, it has a tendency to relieve fever, and brace the nerves of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $2 50. per bottle and powder.

THOMAS W. WEBB,
Successor to Dr. Jones.

Feb 9—6m*

To Western and Southern
MERCHANTS.



THE Subscriber, No. 69, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies' Misses, and Children's fashionable Boots, and Shoes, of a superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for their selves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.

Jan 12—3m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Eleventh day of January, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, ATKINSON & ALEXANDER of the said District, have deposited in this office the Title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit: Medical Flora, or, Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America, containing a selection of above 100 figured and descriptions of Medical plants, with their names, qualities properties, histories, &c. and notes or records on nearly 500 equivalent substitutes, in two volumes.

VOLUME THE FIRST.
A——H with 52 plates.

Medical Plants are compound medicine prepared by the hands of nature, &c.—Vol. Prince. 71.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M. Ph. D. Ex-Prof. of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transyl. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c. Member of the Medical Societies of Cincinnati and Lexington—the Philosophical Society and Lyceum of New York—the Academy of National Sciences of Philadelphia—the American Anti. Society—the Kentucky Institute—The Linnean Society of Paris—the Imperial National Cur. Society of Home—the Imperial Economical Society of Vienna—the R. Italian Institute—the R. Institute of Natural science of Naples, &c.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned"—and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

D CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Feb 16—tf

E. BRIGHT,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER
MANUFACTURER,
No. 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.

feb 9—3m

GEORGE MILNER,
CARPET WEAVER,

HAS removed from his Old Stand, No. 109 North Fifth Street, to No. 66 Vine Street, first door above Second Street.

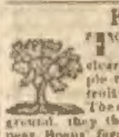
N. B. Customer's Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms. Also Carpets constantly on hand, for sale at the above place. feb 9—7t*

PATENT SHOE THREADS,
AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
24 Lombard street, above Second.

feb 9—6m

FRUIT TREES.



TO be sold at public sale on 3d day, 4th of 3d mo. 1828, or if it rains on that day the next clear day, several thousand superior grafted Apple trees of various kinds, and some natural fruit trees. Also, a few Cherry and Pear trees. The subscriber proposes selling off to clear up the ground, they therefore will sell cheap. The Nursery is near Boone farm, Kingsessing Township, about one mile from the Bull Inn. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

feb 23—2t* JOHN HUNT.

PLASTERING LATH.
110.000 PLASTERING LATH from Eastern shore of Maryland, of good quality, just landing and for sale on reasonable terms, by

C. MAULE & Co.
No 323 N. Front St.

March 1—3t

A FEMALE TEACHER.

WANTED, as an assistant, in a school, who is well qualified to teach music, and painting; satisfactory testimonials required. Address to Bishop Davenport, Wilmington, Del. March 1 3t

BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.

IN a pleasant and healthy situation 10 miles from Philadelphia, 123 from Bristol turnpike and half a mile from Friend's meeting house. The usual branches of Reading, writing, Arithmetic and the mathematics, Grammar, and Geography with the use of maps and Globes, are taught.

The price of board and tuition has been raised to $25 per quarter payable in advance and $1.50 per quarter for washing and mending. For further information apply to Bennet & Walton No 31 Market street or to

HENRY PIKE, Byberry.

March 1 4t.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB ROADS, jun. late of Byberry Township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are required to make early payment, and those having just demands to present them for settlement.

MILAS ROADS, }
ALLEN DEER, } Administrators.

march 1—4t*

DRY GOODS.
JOHN B. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH POGUE, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & POGUE, at No. 31 North Third street, five doors below Mr. Thomas Bedinger's Hotel, where they offer for sale, at the very lowest market prices, a general assortment of DOMESTIC, FRENCH and BRITISH GOODS.

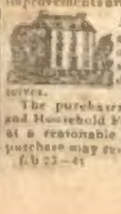
feb 23—6m

To be sold at Public Vendue,

ON the 31st of March next, on the premises, situated in Plumstead Township, Bucks county, within one mile of the new contemplated Delaware canal, distant 33 miles from Philadelphia.

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containing 166 acres, and forty-five perches of excellent land, about 60 acres of which are prime Wood land, and about 60 acres of upland and watered meadow, the remainder good pasture, with never failing springs of water. The improvements are



A good two story stone house, and first rate barn, and all other necessary out-buildings, Orchard, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view for themselves.

The purchaser of the above may have the entire Stock and Household Furniture, suitable for a substantial farmer, at a reasonable valuation. A considerable part of the purchase may remain on mortgage for a few years.

feb 23—4t JOSEPH HANKINS.

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, devised by his last Will and Testament, whereof he appointed the subscriber Executor, all his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living at the time of the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David.

ELISHA DAVID,
Newcastle county, Del.

June 18—1y*

Highly Interesting
TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that *Anderson's* COUGH DROPS and *Pectoral Powders* have, from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even ulcerated consumption, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 48 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by E. & C. Yarnell, & Co. L. Thomson, T. W. Dyott, Bettle & Jenkins, and Smith & Pearsall. nov 17—1m

TROTTER'S GENUINE
Pectoral Balsam of Horehound,
For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumption, Shortness of Breath, Hooping Cough, &c.

THE following certificate is from the Rev. Abraham Day, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

"Feeling grateful for the benefits received, and wishing my fellow men to be benefitted in the same way, I feel induced to make the following declaration: For about four years I was afflicted with a violent cough, attended with all the symptoms of a confirmed pulmonary complaint. So great was my debility, that I was unable to attend to my business or public duties; my friends all thought me in a decline; and after taking every medicine recommended, without effect, I was resigned to my fate, and looked forward to the grave as the only place of relief.

It was at this time that I heard of Trotter's Balsam of Horehound, prepared by Mr. James D. Orne, of New York. I was induced to try it, when, surprising to relate, the first bottle afforded relief; and by continuing to use it, I have been restored to my usual health and strength; and I can cheerfully recommend it to all those afflicted in like manner, as the most beneficial medicine now in use. (signed) ABSALOM DAY."

October 6, 1827.

The above valuable medicine is for sale by Robert Yearsall, Jr. corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia; and in New York by C. Hull, & Co. 221, Broadway, by J. D. Orne, 218, Broadway, and L. Proudfoot, corner of Broadway and Grand street.

nov 24—tf

INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

VAN PELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists and Incorruptible Teeth Manufacturers, No 103 Walnut, between Third and Fourth streets, request the attention of the Public to the following certificate.

"We the subscribers having examined specimens of Incorruptible Teeth, manufactured by Van Pelt & M'Ilhenney, Dentists of Philadelphia, feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as possessing in a superior degree, the qualities of cleanliness, durability, and beauty of form and colour.

JAMES RUSH, M. D.
JAMES MEASE, M. D.
S. CALHOUN, M. D.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D.
RICHD WILMOT HALL,
M. D. Professor of Obstetrics in the Baltimore Medical College.
EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D.
THOMAS P. JONES, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute.
R. M. PATTERSON, M. D.
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chymistry in the University of Pennsylvania.
JOS. PARRISH, M. D.
GEO. M'CLELLAN, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson College.

Specimens of the Teeth may be seen at their office, where all operations connected with their profession, will meet with prompt and particular attention.

nov 3—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by DAVID CLARK, *No.* 118
North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
DR. WATTS'
PSALMS AND HYMNS,

ARRANGED by Dr. RIPPON, with Dr. Rippon's Selection, in one volume, with two handsome engravings; printed on very fine paper, from New Stereotype Plates, and strongly bound, at 87½ cts. per copy. To Booksellers and others who purchase larger quantities, a liberal discount will be made. May 11, 1827—tf

HARDWARE STORE.

LESLEY & MEREDITH, No. 211 Market, above 6th street, have just opened a complete Assortment of
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of Locks, Latches, and Hinges, of all kinds; Screws, Rollers, Nails, Brass ware, Edge tools, Planes, Files, Anvils, shovel and tongs, steels and chissels, knives and forks, razors, scissors, pen and pocket knives, spoons, hollow ware, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell, Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices. oct 27—6m.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND COACH FURNITURE.

H. & F. A. HUBER, offer for Sale, at No. 40 North Third street, opposite Hockett's Hotel, a large and general assortment of imported and American articles, used by Saddlers, Harness, and Coach Makers, at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances—consisting of all the varieties of plated, brass tinned, japanned steel, iron, wood, woollen, cotton, and linen furniture, together with constant supply of hog skins. June 23—tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers have relinquished the retailing department of their business, and removed their establishment to
NOS. 8 & 10 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
A few doors below Market St.
(Entrance from Greenleaf Court.)

WHERE they are ready to receive and execute the orders of their customers. Their stock is well adapted to the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning—And as all their leading articles are of their own manufacture, they are enabled to sell them on terms advantageous to the trade particularly an extensive variety of Quarto Family Bibles and School Books, Maps, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. KEIMER & SHARPLESS.

Jan 8—tf

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. POLWELL, Agent,

jan 10—6mo 312 North Front street.

CLERMONT ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be opened on the 1st of 4th month (April) next as a boarding school for boys.

The course of studies will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Terms for Tuition, Boarding and Washing, &c. $31 per quarter in advance. Latin and French $5 per quarter additional. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the vicinity of the city, 5 miles distant from it on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown.

SAMUEL S. GRISCOM.

☞ References in the city to Jacob Ridgway or Thomas Reich, Esqrs.

Until the 1st of 3d mo. (March) applications for information through the post office, to S. Griscom, Wilmington, Del. shall meet with immediate attention. dec 21—3m*

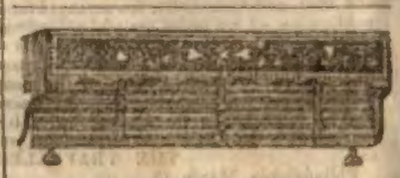
THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 18 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally). feb 16—tf

GEORGE W. FARR.
WOOLLEN DRAPER & TAILOR,
No. 204 MARKET STREET,
Next door above the Red Lion Hotel.

HAS received by late arrivals from London an elegant assortment of blue, black, citron, olive, bronze, green, brown, mixed, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres, Hirsts, Tocos, Pilots & Beaver mixtures. Always variety of English black and blue Silk Vestings, Satinettes, plain and figured Marseilles, fancy and plain Silk Velvets, Toilenett, Valentia figured and plain Canetts, plush and ruffled linen and cotton Shirts, Collars, &c. &c. Gloves, Stockings, Knglish and German Silk Handkerchiefs, all of which will be sold from ten to fifteen per cent. lower than they can be purchased in the United States. Medical Students, Country Merchants and others visiting the city, will please to call and examine the above.

N. B. One years credit will be given to all regular dealers, or a liberal discount for cash. march 14—1y



BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENETIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable wall made PAPER, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 2—tf

CHARCOAL.

ORDERS for Oak or Pine COAL, left at No. 46 Dock street, will be immediately supplied, in the city or country adjoining, by the subscriber, who keeps on hand a good supply.

nov 3—tf THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.

Benjamin M. Hollinshead,

HAS established a Retail Store, at No. 92 North 6th street between Market and Arch sts. where he has for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinetts; Ladies Habit Cloths, Merinos of various descriptions, Bombazettes, Worsted Bombazettes, Swansdown and India muslin, and handkerchiefs, Jaconet, Book and Cambric dittо, Irish linens, Table linens, damask shirtings, sheetings, ginghams, &c. with a great variety of other goods, all purchased on the most favorable terms. nov 3—1f

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,
For the relief and cure of Hernia.

DR.